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New York Workers to Mass on Union Sq. at 11 A. M. Today to Hit Nazi Terror

RALLY FORCES
For Daily Worker Tag Days
Nov. 24, 25, 26th!

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER:—Fair and Colder

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U. S. WORKERS HAIL SOVIET RECOGNITION VICTORY

SCOTTSBORO BOYS, ATTORNEYS IN LYNCH DANGER TODAY

9 BOYS ARRIVE IN DECATUR TODAY; LYNCHERS OPENLY CALL FOR BLOODY ORGY

Attorneys Wire Demand to Roosevelt to Intervene to Prevent Massacre; Protests Pouring Into Decatur

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 19.—While this town waited tensely for the arrival of the nine Scottsboro boys and their International Labor Defense Attorneys, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, against whom open threats of death have been made, the Defense Counsel made a final plea to President Roosevelt for his intervention to prevent "a massacre of both defendants and their Attorneys."

Roosevelt Asked to Intervene.

This plea was made after Governor Benjamin M. Miller had refused to order out troops to provide adequate protection. The telegram to the President follows:

"We earnestly ask you to persuade Governor Miller of Alabama to order out sufficient National Guardsmen to provide adequate protection for the nine Scottsboro boys and their attorneys, who are to appear in Decatur tomorrow morning for the arraignment of the defendants and for trial on Nov. 27th.

"In previous trials this Spring, Circuit Court Judge Horton, presiding, took judicial notice of incipient mob action to lynch defendants and attorneys by ordering the soldiers in open court to shoot if necessary, to preserve the peace. Shortly after the trial, Judge Horton, who has since been supplanted, adjourned court on his own motion because of the temper of the citizens. Since the last trial, two Negroes in the custody of the Sheriff were recently lynched in the Tuscaloosa case. A Negro, named Royall, was lynched in the very City of Decatur in August, and a mob visited the Decatur jail to lynch a Negro prisoner named Brown. Only his removal to Huntsville jail before the mob arrived, prevented his assassination. The situation now is infinitely more tense.

"Have affidavits naming many persons in Decatur and neighboring towns who have openly voiced their intention of 'getting the niggers' and the attorneys. Editorials today in the Birmingham Age Herald and Post show their appreciation of an imminence of danger and urging the officials to call the militia. Despite this extremely grave situation, the Governor has rejected the plea for State Troops to guard prisoners and attorneys. The probability of a massacre of both defendants and their attorneys is extremely grave. We urge your intervention."

The telegram was signed by Samuel S. Liebowitz, George W. Stanley and Joseph R. Brodsky.

Decatur Tense as Hour of Hearing Nears

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 19.—This town is tense as the hour approaches for the appearance of the nine Scottsboro boys for their arraignment in the Morgan County Court here tomorrow morning and the arrival of the International Labor Defense Attorneys Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, against whom open threats of death have been repeatedly made.

Rumors that the Scottsboro boys will never reach the court house alive are all over town.

State officials are still standing pat in their refusal to call out the National Guard in anticipation of trouble.

Protests From Workers Pouring In

Photographers from the Birmingham newspapers and one from the New York Daily News, are keeping vigil outside the Birmingham County Jail to follow Sheriff J. F. Hawkins and his deputies, when he transports the boys to Decatur late tonight or tomorrow morning.

Telegraph condemnation of the State's refusal to provide the military to protect the nine boys and their attorneys, is flooding this town. They are coming from all over the country and abroad.

Simultaneously, the Birmingham newspapers have written strong editorials condemning the state officials for their refusal to supply adequate protection, and urging a reconsider-

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-Lynch Leader

RICHARD B. MOORE
General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and leader in the Public Inquiry and Eastern Anti-Lynching Conference held yesterday and Saturday in Baltimore.

Public Inquiry Gets Proof of Ritchie's Guilt in Lynching

1,500 Persons Attend the Hearing in Baltimore

By LOUIS COLMAN

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—More than 1,500 persons, one-third of them white, in the New Albert Hall, heard evidence presented Saturday night completely proving the guilt of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, State's Attorney Robins, and Eastern Shore-men named in the "Daily Worker" affidavit, in the fiendish lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, on the Eastern Shore on Oct. 18.

The evidence was presented before a tribunal headed by Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and composed of liberals and intellectuals from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, with worker members from Chester, Pa., and New Jersey cities in addition to the cities named above.

In addition to the 450 delegates here for the anti-lynching Conference which opens today, the audience was composed of steel and marine workers, Negro and white, their wives, and hundreds from the broad toiling masses and the petty-bourgeoisie, black and white, of this city.

Ades Tells Of Lynch Preparations

Among the delegates were a dozen Negroes from the Eastern Shore oyster dredges, canneries and farms.

Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, made the main presentation of the evidence in the Armwood lynching, pointing out the political purposes of the Ritchie machine in throwing Armwood to the Eastern Shore lynchers, and relating in vivid detail the monstrous story of the preparations for the lynching and of the process of buck-passing now going on between State's Attorney Robins, Attorney General Lane and Gov. Ritchie. He called attention to the fact that only on the eve of the Public Inquiry did Attorney General Lane act to order the arrest of the known lynchers whose names were published several weeks ago by the "Daily Worker." He commented caustically on the refusal of State's

(Continued on Page 2)

Capitalist Press Distorts Litvinoff 'Daily' Bureau Shows

"The Document Doesn't Mention the Third International," Litvinoff Says; N.Y. Times Falsifies Interview Statement on C.P.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Even the provocative pecking of a "Socialist" couldn't nettle Maxim Litvinoff.

The Soviet Commissar met the questions of reporters representing virtually every organized political, economic and sectarian viewpoint in the United States, in a press conference last Friday night—and when Benjamin Meiman of the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward put in hostile remarks, Litvinoff answered affably.

"The Communist Party of America insists on speaking in the name of Moscow," Meiman said at one point. Litvinoff looked around at him, obviously surprised at the lack of subtlety in advancing a false position, and diplomatically reproved, "I must profess ignorance!"

"How will recognition affect the propaganda of the Communist Party?" someone else asked.

"The Communist Party, which Communist Party?"

"The Communist Party of the United States."

The Communist Party

"The Communist Party of Russia doesn't concern America and the Communist Party of the United States doesn't concern Russia," Litvinoff replied, according to the notes made at the time by this reporter. Incidentally, this is also the answer which was heard by the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun and the Associated Press, although the New York Times wrote, "The Communist Party of America is not concerned with the Communist Party of Russia, and the Communist Party of Russia is not concerned with the Communist Party of America."

Neither these nor any other of the thick-flying inquries gave the Soviet diplomat any discernible concern. He sat there in the corner of the National Press Club auditorium apparently hugely enjoying himself. Before him on the first row of chairs sat the chubby representative of the "co-ordinated" Wolff Telegraphic News Agency of Nazi Germany. The religious press, the big capitalist press associations and the most powerful organs of the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as the Daily Worker, Tass, the Soviet news agency and the women's magazines, were represented by men and women who hunched forward to catch every word. Klieg lights from a circle of news cameras beat on the ruddy brow of Litvinoff. Above him on the Press Club wall hung a lush oil portrait of a voluptuous [illegible]ve of the smoking rooms of the Gibson Girl era. Directly beside the Commissar stood Constantine Umansky, head of the press section of the Soviet Foreign Office, and, at Litvinoff's other

(Continued on Page 6)

New York Workers to Hit Nazi Terror in Mass Meet Today

Will Demonstrate on Union Sq.; Parade to German Consulate

NEW YORK.—Voicing their protests against the murder trial of the four Communist defendants—Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff — and against the entire Nazi terror dictatorship, tens of thousands of workers will gather on Union Square at 11 a. m. today to take part in a mass demonstration of solidarity with the oppressed toiling masses of Germany.

The demonstration will form in line and march to the German consulate, 17 Battery Place, where a delegation will sharply protest the Reichstag fire frame-up and demand the immediate release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff. The demonstration is arranged by the N. Y. district of the Communist Party, with the support of the New York Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, the National Students League and other organizations.

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Washington Group Elected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A delegation of 11 which visited the German Embassy here today to protest the frame-up of the four Communist leaders for the burning of the Reichstag building, was not permitted to present its protests and demands to Dr. Hans Luther, Nazi envoy to the United States.

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NEW YORK. — Arthur Garfield Hays, American attorney who has just returned from the Reichstag trial, will make a report at a protest meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St., Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 7 p. m. Other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

A grand concert and dance to raise funds for the relief and defense of Nazi victims will be held at Webster Hall, E. 11th St., between Fourth and Third Aves., New York City, on Friday, Nov. 24.

Dollars to Save the "Daily!"

JOBLESS workers, to whom a dollar means the difference between eating or going hungry, are scraping up all they can to help save the Daily Worker.

"I have had no work for a year," writes Fred B., of Lima, Ohio, "and have a large family to support, but we can't get along without the 'Daily.' I am enclosing a dollar."

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FROM THE COAL FIELDS

In Pennsylvania, the scene of brutal terror against miners and other workers, the Daily Worker is considered as much of a necessity by workers as food. J. W. writes in his letter in which was enclosed a dollar:

"The new deal has made things worse than ever. I was laid off a long while ago. We need the Daily Worker. I send a dollar, would send more but I haven't got more. I hope my dollar helps."

• • •

FOLLOWS ANGELO HERNDON

A New York worker, signing his letter, "From a Friend," writes:

"I have contributed before, but after reading Angelo Herndon's appeal telling how he sent a dollar given him for reading glasses to help save the Daily Worker, I am enclosing another dollar to help save our paper."

• • •

THESE are only a few of the letters coming in with dollars from workers. These workers set true Bolshevik examples. Pinched by hunger, they know that by helping to save our Daily Worker they are hastening the destruction of the capitalist system which starves them.

The Drive must go over the top to assure the existence of the Daily Worker. A dollar from every reader of the "Daily" will make the Drive a 100 per cent Bolshevik success. Participate in this successful achievement! Don't delay! RUSH YOUR DOLLAR TODAY to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City, and be among those who are saving our fighting paper.

• • •

Friday's receipts	$ 315.75
Saturday's receipts	378.09
Previous total	25,096.64
TOTAL TO DATE	$25,787.48

Recognition of the USSR and the American Toiling Masses

AN EDITORIAL

AFTER sixteen years of stubborn refusal to recognize the Soviet Union, American imperialism is now forced to reverse its traditional non-recognition policy and grant full diplomatic recognition to the victorious workers' and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

American capitalism, in the throes of the deepest crisis in its entire history, was moved at this juncture to extend recognition to the land of rising Socialism.

Every American worker will joyously hail this victory of the Workers' Fatherland.

No wonder now that the American capitalist press and all the bitterest enemies of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, are forced to resort to the most fantastic distortions to cover up this victory of the Soviet Union and its growing imporance as a world power.

No matter how hard they try to hide the real basis for this step, the workers will instinctively see in it the growing victories of the Soviet Union, the victory of Socialism on one sixth of the globe. They will see in it the successful advance of Socialist construction and the Soviet policy of peace. They will contrast these gains of the workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. with their own intolerable conditions of unemployment, starvation and suffering in this crisis-ridden land of capitalist decay.

N. R. A. Failure and Triumph of Socialism

WHY did American capitalism recognize the Soviet Union at this time?

All the attempts of the Roosevelt regime to stem the deepening economic and financial crisis have failed. The N. R. A., as a means of solving the crisis, is collapsing.

The N. R. A. is now inaugurating the fifth year of crisis.

At the same time the American workers, farmers and great sections of the petty-bourgeoisie could see that the Soviet Union, through the Five-Year Plan, through its policy of peaceful and rapid construction of Socialism, was strengthening itself precisely in the period when capitalist countries were going deeper into crisis.

In an effort to get out of the crisis through new world slaughters, the imperialist countries were rushing to war and greater armaments. The Soviet Union was forcing non-aggression pacts, demonstratively striving for peace before the eyes of the whole world.

In the very midst of the World Economic Conference, while the imperialists were haggling over world markets and colonial plunder, the Soviet Union was able to stress its policy of peace and make diplomatic gains that drove back the anti-Soviet war front.

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THE failure of the disarmament and economic conferences, at which the imperialists strove to build their united front for war against the Soviet Union, through which the Soviet Union forced non-aggression pacts, led the Roosevelt regime to take steps for recognition.

The Soviet Union through the Five-Year Plan and its policy of peace was able tremendously to strengthen its international position and defeat the repeated imperialist anti-Soviet war moves.

Despite all the poisonous lies and villanous propaganda of the Greens, Wolls, Easleys, Fishes and their white guard lackeys, the great mass of American people, viewing the economic and diplomatic successes of the Soviet Union, became more and more sympathetic towards the Workers' Fatherland.

American Masses for Recognition

The pressure for recognition among the widest sections of the American toiling masses, as well as among the greatest strata of the petty-bourgeoisie became impelling.

For these reasons, American imperialism took steps to reverse its policy and establish full relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In what sense is this a further gain for the policy of peace of the Soviet Union?

WORLD imperialism is driving to a new war as a way out of the crisis. American capitalism especially is feverishly preparing for this war. In this drive to war as a way out of the crisis, the greatest intagonism, the sharpest division is between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism.

The recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States creates difficulties for American imperialism and world capitalism in declaring war against the Soviet Union.

Imperialism Driving to New War.

In this respect, we must emphatically point out that the policy of continued war-baiting and of vicious lying and provocations against the Soviet Union by the Fishes, Wolls, and Greens is not opposed to the general policy of American im-

(Continued on Page 6)

"USSR Recognition Great Victory" Says "Pravda" Editorial

"Recognition of the USSR by Roosevelt Administration is a Big Indication of Power and Importance of the Soviet Union"

"5-Year Plan Not Only Tremendous Economic Success, But Strengthened International Position of Soviet Union"

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (By Wireless).—Commenting on the significance of American recognition of the Soviet Union, "Pravda," Central Organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in its leading editorial declares in part:

"November 16th will become a noteworthy date in the history of international relations in our epoch. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin our Party overthrew all obstacles in his path, and victoriously leads the working class and collective farm peasants to its great historic aim. A new stage in the competition of the two world systems is completed. The Soviet Union becomes a force of tremendous economic and political power with which even the biggest capitalist countries have to reckon. The toilers of the U. S. S. R. warmly welcome the new victory in the cause of peace.

Behind the "Impossible"

"What seemed 'impossible' for sixteen years was carried out in a few days. This is explained because the causes determining a change in the American foreign policy towards the Soviet Union made themselves felt recently more insistently and imperatively.

"The United States of America could not longer continue in its old position. In establishing normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, leading circles in the U.S.A. were above all guided by the real interests of American capitalism.

"But, on the other hand, the very fact of the abandonment of its position of "non-recognition" by the present administration is a big indication of the power and importance of the Soviet Union.

"The great Soviet Union has achieved successes on a tremendous scale and significance, despite the fact that some countries of the capitalist world, above all the United States, did not want to recognize that great changes were taking place by the will of the victorious proletariat on one-sixth of the globe.

"Relations" With Bayonets

"The biggest capitalist powers at various times attempted to disdain the workers' and peasants' country, and, moreover, to maintain 'relations' with it by bayonets. But this was defeated and they were forced to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union.

"There is only one explanation completely displaying the cause of our foreign political successes, causes why the Soviet Union became a tremendous factor for peace among the nations. This is above all due to our strength—economic, political and military strength.

"While our country exists in capitalist surroundings, these three factors are of primary importance.

"The first Five-Year Plan not only produced tremendous economic successes, but also marked the strengthening of the international position of the great republic of workers and peasants.

Barriers Overthrown

"Now after the establishment of normal relations with the United States everybody must realize that the peoples of the Soviet Union have overthrown all barriers standing in the path of their peaceful construction. They have defeated interventionists, smashed the chains of blockade, and have driven the white guard scum from the Soviet land.

"Our most 'principled' opponents are unable to stand against the strength of the Soviet Union.

"The toilers of our country greeted with satisfaction the successful completion of the mission of Comrade Litvinoff in Washington.

"We do not doubt that the broad masses of toilers in the United States welcome the new big victory of the Soviet peace policy.

"The A. F. of L. bureaucrat, Green

(Continued on Page 2)

Troyanovsky is Appointed U. S. S. R. Ambassador to U. S.

Expected to Arrive for Duties in Capital in December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Former Soviet Ambassador to Japan Alexander Troyanovsky, was proposed as Soviet ambassador to the United States and accepted today as persona grata by the State Department today.

Troyanovsky is expected to arrive and assume his duties in December.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States held his post in Tokio for five years.

He was recalled last year. Troyanovsky is 51 years old and was vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Troyanovsky, besides being an expert in Far Eastern affairs, is thoroughly versed in commercial and financial theory.

It was announced here that Boris Skvirsky, who for many years unofficially represented the Soviet Union in Washington, has been appointed counsellor for the Soviet Embassy, and charge d'affaires, pending the arrival in Washington of Ambassador Troyanovsky.

In a formal notice, Mr. Phillips of the State Department yesterday addressed to all American ambassadors and Ministers "to assume the most friendly relations with the newly recognized Soviet regime." He added:

"Soviet passports should be treated henceforth as passports of other recognized governments."

Nazis Employ New Tactics to Speed Defendants' Death

Arson Charge Shattered, They Plan Attack on Opposition to Hitler

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

AT GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzerland), Nov. 19.—The utter failure of the Nazi witnesses to establish even the semblance of a plausible case against the Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire "trial"—George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff—has forced the prosecution to change its plans, which were to rush the case through to its conclusion by Tuesday, Nov. 21.

At the close of the hearing of "factual" Nazi witnesses yesterday, the evidence against the courageous and innocent Communist defendants was so false and flimsy that the Nazis decided to reopen the frame-up proceedings in Leipzig on Thursday, calling in political witnesses.

Thus, with the prosecution's case against the defendants completely shattered, with the creditability of its factual witnesses utterly destroyed, the continuation of the trial in Leipzig will attempt to establish an ideological case against the Communists calling on 38 new witnesses to con-

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 3)

Nat'l Silk Meet Decides to Form Industrial Union

72 Delegates Demand Militant Rank and File Union; to Organize Jobless Silk Workers

By CARL REEVE.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Seventy-two delegates representing silk workers from United Textile Workers, National Textile Workers, independent unions and unorganized workers of the silk industry nationally, met today in Paterson and called on all workers in the silk industry for formation of one industrial union. "The silk and dye workers have the one immediate

ask of building an industrial union for the entire silk industry of all dye workers, broad silk workers, throwsters and ribbon workers," the resolution of the National Conference declares.

The delegates attended from Easton, Phillipsburg, Wilkes Barre, Lodi, Rhode Island, Paterson and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania silk centers.

This National Silk Conference, calling on the initiative of the United Textile Strike Committee, decided to "work tirelessly to establish the united front of all silk workers to win the Paterson and Rhode Island strike," and to "set up united front rank and file committees to guarantee favorable settlement," of those strikes which are still going on.

The resolution passed by the conference states, "these mill committees must be united by sending delegates to a shop delegates' council to decide on common action and lay the basis for an industrial union of the rank and file."

The organization of the unemployed silk workers to fight jointly with the employed for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employed and government, was an important part of the program of the conference. Mass delegations to demand relief are to be organized. A committee was elected empowered to call sectional and regional conferences on the jobless immediately.

In the report of John J. Ballam, Nat Kaplan, Ann Burlak, all N.T.W. organizers, as well as delegates from U.T.W. locals, it was clearly seen that the new industrial union cannot be based on the N.T.W. The National silk strike has been broken into fragments by the U.T.W. leaders, it was reported. In Paterson, Eli Keller, Frank Schweitser, etc., representing MacMahon, sent back to work the dyers, jacquard workers and warpers. They split the ranks and forced back the workers in Stroudsberg, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown. The Paterson and Rhode Island weavers are now left by the U.T.W. officials fighting alone, and the U.T.W., the reports at the conference showed, are now trying to get these strikers back to work as soon as possible without any agreement.

Among the dye workers in Paterson, it was revealed, lay-offs have already been started by the bosses. Promises made to the U.T.W. are not being fulfilled, with no equalization of work, some working a split shift, and others working 12 hours a day. The pay is not kept up to $33. In the eastern shops, led by the N.T.W., workers secured recognition of the union and $2.93 for 100,000 picks, contrasted with $2 for the same number in Paterson, where the U.T.W. leads.

A concerted effort by the manufacturers will be made tomorrow to get the men back to work in Paterson and open the shops. One delegate member of the A.F. of L. voiced the sentiment of all the delegates present at the conference when he said that the industrial union must have a militant program and must be run by the rank and file. On this basis the delegates stated, large sections of the A. F. of L. will join the industrial union.

Candy and Tobacco Workers to Strike In New York Today

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Workers employed as chauffeurs, stock clerks, helpers, etc., in the candy and tobacco jobbing industry on the East Side of New York City will walk out on general strike on Monday, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock noon under the leadership of the Confectionery and Tobacco Jobbers Workers' Union, section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

The demands of the workers are: Minimum wages of $35 for chauffeurs and head stock clerks and $20 for helpers and stock clerks, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union.

Appeals have ben sent to all the retailers (candy store owners, etc.) not to accept goods from scab shops, to refuse to give orders to the salesmen of such shops, and to refuse to accept goods from any chauffeur who does not present a membership book of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and on whose truck there is no union sign.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
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ARRANGE YOUR DANCES, LECTURES, UNION MEETINGS at the
NEW ESTONIAN WORKERS' HOME
27-29 West 115th Street
New York City
RESTAURANT and BEER GARDEN

Public Inquiry Gets Proof of Ritchie's Guilt In Lynching

(Continued from Page 1)

Attorney Robins to make the arrest, and pointed out that Robins himself was named as one of the chief instigators of the lynching. Robins has declared that if arrested, the lynchers would be released by an Eastern Shore mob.

Investigator Reports Eastern Shore Conditions

Rose Bradley, a Baltimore white girl and an investigator for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the "Daily Worker," gave a report on the social and economic conditions on the Eastern Shore which have been exposed in the "Daily Worker" as the basis created by the capitalists for the lynch terror against the Negro masses. She quoted prominent citizens she had interviewed in her investigation. Mr. Keller, Somerset County agent, had told her "we have mostly Negro labor around here. They work under supervisors, but even so they're not worth anything. Sometimes we get rid of one, ha-ha-ha—we just got rid of one recently." His statement clearly referred to George Armwood, lynched on Oct. 18, and evoked a hearty laugh from a woman relief supervisor who was sent to the Eastern Shore from Baltimore.

Eastern Shoremen Laugh In Telling Of Lynching

Dr. Collins, public hea'th physician of Crisfield, Md., told her "I don't notice that Negroes need much attention. We don't hear much from them. They keep their places and we keep in ours. Occasionally we have to string one up, ha-ha-ha."

Mr. Hampden, editor of the Eastern Shore "Republican," whom she also interviewed, boasted that he had seen the Armwood lynching and generally expressed approval of lynch terror:

"Yes, I saw the Armwood lynching," he declared. "Covered it for the A. P. and U. P., and the Baltimore 'Sun.' I was on the telephone when I heard the crowd dragging him past my house. I said, you'll have to excuse me but they're dragging a nigger past with a rope around his neck and I have to go to see about it.

"Nothing To It" Says Boss Editor

"There was nothing to it. They just got a nigger out of jail, stabbed him, dragged him up and down the street and hung him on a tree. He was dead before they hung him. He didn't try to stand or anything like that the way some papers said. I don't know why the papers print such things. There wasn't any of that singing or dancing around the tree. He wasn't up there more than a minute and a half, then they dragged him back to the court house and somebody poured gasoline over him and set a match to him. It flared up and then died down. There wasn't anything to it."

"Lynchings Are Bread and Meat to Me"

All the time Hampden was describing with evident relish the hideous details of the lynching, he was rocking a baby on his knee, and another 10-year-old daughter sat facing him with wide, serious eyes. The investigator particularly commented on this revolting picture of family life among the "best people" of the Eastern Shore, and then quoted Hampden further, as declaring:

"I don't care if they have another lynching tomorrow. Lynchings are bread and meat to me."

Another newspaper man, Mr. Truitt, editor of the "Salisbury Times", openly boasted of the part played by his paper in inciting to the lynching of Matthew Williams, a year ago on the Eastern Shore. He told the investigator:

"Matthew Williams was lynched on account of a statement made by State's Attorney Bailey that Williams had confessed to him, saying he had shot his employer on the basis of a secret order from the I.L.D. and that four more were picked to be killed.

"Our paper, with that statement in it, was out on the street at five o'clock, and that same evening they lynched him."

The investigator reported a widespread sentiment on the part of Eastern Shore Negroes in favor of the International Labor Defense. She said this sentiment was not openly expressed for fear of reprisals, but that it was only awaiting a connecting-up with the nation-wide liberation movement of which they have heard, despite their isolation.

AFL Laundry Drivers Reject Leaders; Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rejecting a strike-breaking truce entered into by their reactionary leadership (the laundry bosses' association and the local N. R. A. labor board), rank and file members of the A. F. of L. Drivers Union, Local 801, have gone on strike for higher wages in several Brooklyn and Queens laundries, the Newton Laundry, 104-20 44th Ave., Corona, L. I., the Queens Palace Laundry, 1071 Wyckoff Ave., Ridgewood, the Atlantic Laundry, 32 Scott Ave., Brooklyn.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Scottsboro Boys and I.L.D. Attorneys In Lynch Peril Today

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of their stand "before it is too late."

In last desperate efforts to prevail upon the state to provide the military, George W. Chamlee, Southern Counsel, associated with the defense, telegraphed a personal message to Gov. Benjamin W. Miller, urging him to order out the National Guard. Gov. Miller refused.

Boys Await Ordeal of Removal

While last minute conferences were being held at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham, by defense counsel, the Scottsboro boys waited fearfully for the ordeal of being transferred to Decatur from the Jefferson County jail.

Both Sheriff Hawkins and Sheriff Davis of Morgan County, state that they have made no alterations of their plans to provide a few deputies as the only means of protection.

Leading Papers Score Refusal of Protection

This morning's Birmingham Age Herald's leading editorial, urging that the military be called out to protect the Scottsboro boys and their defendants, gives an accurate picture of the seething tension which the local newspapers realize exists.

The editorial follows:

"So far as this paper has been able to ascertain, the Scottsboro Negroes are to be taken to Decatur for arraignment on Monday without military protection. It is, as we see it, exceedingly unwise to fail to give these prisoners the fullest protection the state can command. The responsibility which is thus being thrust upon Sheriff Hawkins and Sheriff Davis, impose on them a burden they should not have to carry. What is true with respect to the arraignment is true of the trial of the week following.

"If this is not a juncture when the authorities should strain a point to make sure of the safeguarding of defendants, there has never been an occasion in the history of Alabama for protecting prisoners against the possibility of an attack by would-be lynchers. If anything is left undone to protect the Negroes accused in this case, and the official optimism proves unwarranted, then the state will be under an imputation it should not have to wear. It is a risk too great to be taken."

Common Belief that State is Preparing Massacre

The "imputation" that the editorial refers to, is the common belief current throughout the state that Alabama has prepared what seems to be a set-up which is virtually an invitation to mob action.

The Birmingham Post yesterday also spoke strongly on the question of protection.

"Our recollection," it says editorially, "of secret indignation meetings and of reports of incipient mobs at Decatur and Huntsville in the last trial of Haywood Patterson, leads us to believe, however, that Judge Callahan underestimates the seriousness of the situation.

"A judge cannot wait until mob violence is upon him to provide protection for defendants in his court. Mobs show a serpentine ability to rise suddenly from nowhere in particular.

"Adequate protection must be afforded the defendants and their attorneys. Whether this protection be in the form of uniformed guardsmen or special sheriff's deputies of proved courage, is unimportant."

Chamlee Wires Demand to Governor Miller

General Chamlee's personal telegram to Gov. Miller said, "The Birmingham News Age Herald and the Birmingham Post, of Saturday and Sunday morning, say in substance that the Scottsboro Negroes are to be taken to Decatur for arraignment on Monday morning without military protection, and in substance that is is exceedingly unwise to fail to give these prisoners the fullest protection the state can command.

"As the Southern attorney I have been in this case two and one half years and I am a citizen of this part of the country and have affidavits and reports from many sources that there is already a movement on foot to lynch the Scottsboro Negroes and to intimidate and embarrass the trial and attorneys involved in this case, unless the state of Alabama will furnish troops to protect the prisoners, attorneys and officers of the court in Decatur on next Monday and throughout the trial of these cases.

"The trial judge and the Attorney General may think troops are unnecessary, but mobs do not advise the trial judge or the Attorney General of their intentions and in many instances they are utterly unable to detect them and capture them after a lynching, irrespective of the disgrace brought on the good name of the state.

"As a friend of yours and a citizen bordering your state with relatives scattered throughout Alabama who cherish the good name of your commonwealth, I want to appeal to you to provide troops to escort these prisoners to and from the courts from Birmingham to Decatur and return to the end that the trial may be orderly, fair and consistent with real true administration of justice."

Governor Miller replied this morning, declining to send troops.

Feeling against the boys and their defenders, already tense, was further inflamed today by printed attacks on the "intrusion" of the I. L. D. in aiding the boys. A 54-page pamphlet is being openly circulated, calling for the lynching of the boys and their attorneys.

It is written by Woodward Mabry, local attorney, and is entitled:

"A reply to slanders in re the Negro question, lynch law, etc., being an invitation to the International Labor Defense and all other associations advocating political equality to get out and to remain away from the State of Alabama."

"We regard your teachings as dangerous and a menace to our state," the pamphlet states. It declares the residents of Decatur have a right to arise when "outside Negro and white people send lawyers into our state to defeat law and cheat justice." The law has been too slow in sending the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, the author says, therefore the people of Decatur must "save themselves."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

The above is a new and more appropriate design for the judicial robes of the hundreds of Federal judges who have yet to reduce their own salaries.

Eighteen months ago they objected to a wage cut on the ground that it would have been "undignified." They preferred to reduce their own salaries "voluntarily," with the above result.

Comrade Editor:

Enclosed find 20 cents for the Daily Worker drive, and credit same to Comrade Cartoonist Del for his swell cartoon in today's paper, entitled Re-elected.

I was going to go to the movies with this money, but the picture made me mad and I know my money is well spent rather than spend it on a lousy bourgeois movie.

Keep up the fight against starvation and capitalist terror and we workers will be with you.

Yours for the success of the $40,000 drive and the proletarian revolution of the workers for a government by workers for workers! SAM KATZ.

* * *

Dear Comrade Katz:

Your letter was swell except that you forgot to enclose the 20 cents. However, I made good for you and credited your name below.

Now, how about sending me the 20 cents, and I'll credit you again. Is it a bargain?

* * *

Helping the Daily Worker through Del:

Sam Katz	$ 20
Previously recorded	19.85
Total to date	$20.05

"USSR Recognition Great Victory" Says "Pravda" Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as other leaders of the anti-Soviet block, Fish and Woll, and their ilk, naturally do not reflect the opinion of the American workers in the least degree.

"An important change has taken place in the U. S. A. in favor of the Soviet Union, through which the anti-Soviet elements at the present stage were defeated.

"These elements resembled a broken clock. They were stuck on the past stage of developments at home and in the foreign situation of the United States, a stage which ended in the years of crisis and the sharp increase in the contradictions in the camp of imperialism.

"The new foreign political successes of the U. S. S. R. is an indication of the strength of its position in the struggle for peace.

"It is not a secret to anyone that precisely at this present time the world is menaced by the danger from some imperialist powers which resolved to remedy their own internal affairs at the expense of the wealth and territory of others.

"The collapse of the disarmament conference, the ominous signs in the East and West, the armament race in the capitalist countries show what unprecedented calamities menace toiling mankind.

"Precisely in such conditions the new victory of our peace policy—establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America—acquires special significance."

T.U.U.C. Greets Bedacht on His 50th Birthday

NEW YORK.—"To Max Bedacht, revolutionary leader who has fought for thirty years in the very forefront of the working class against the increasing waves of capitalist reaction, we extend our comradely greetings on the celebration of his 50th birthday," read a statement issued by the Trade Union Unity Council through its secretary, Andrew Overgaard, yesterday.

"Comrade Bedacht, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and National Secretary of the International Workers' Order," continued the statement, "is a dynamic example of steadfast militant leadership.

"Always a revolutionary fighter, Comrade Bedacht's very life has been interwoven with the working class. He has fought at the head of the workers in shops and mills against the tremendous odds of capitalism, always turning temporary retreats into organization for fiercer battle against the enemy.

"His leadership in the International Workers' Order, mutual benefit workers' organization, strikes at the thousands of fraternal organizational forms which capitalism uses all an aid in keeping the toiling masses from struggling for relief. At the same time that it offers workers the fraternal benefits, the organization of which Bedacht is the head, leads its membership in the demand for Social Insurance.

"We salute the veteran leader of the working class, Comrade Bedacht"

In celebration of the 50th year of Max Bedacht, a banquet to which workers' organizations are sending delegates will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 25, at Irving Plaza Hall. Speakers include Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Weiner and Charles Krumbein. Fifteen hundred people are expected to attend.

Mistrial Ordered In Fur Union Case

NEW YORK.—Judge Gavegan ordered a mistrial in the injunction case against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, yesterday morning, counsel for both sides having asked for the declaration.

The case will reopen on Monday before Judge Shientag, another noted injunction judge, in Supreme Court, Center Street.

City Events

Shoe Workers Hold Three Meetings Tonight

The Shoe Repair Department of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will hold three meetings tonight of shoe repairers, hat cleaners and bootblacks, at 8:30. Bronx, Ambassador Hall take Third Ave Elevator to Claremont Parkway; Manhattan, Union Hall, 77 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, Workers' Center, 132 Myrtle Ave.

Meeting of Stock Room Workers

A general meeting of shipping lerks and floor boys will be held today, 5:30, at the office of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

Alteration Painters' Meeting

A meeting of the Bronx Local, Alteration Painters' Union, will be held tonight at 1472 Boston Rd. A representative of the I. W. O. will speak on "What Benefit Could a Trade Union Gain by Joining the I.W.O."

Bootblack's Meeting

The Bootblacks Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity Council, will hold a meeting tonight, 7 p. m., at 23 E. 13th St., to elect a committee to go to City Hall and demand the stopping of police terror against bootblacks, and adequate relief or work.

Notice, Bronx Y. C. L.!

Bronx Section Five, Young Communist League membership meeting which was to be held tonight is postponed until further notice.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

BILLY MATTHEWS was the greatest boy athlete I know of. He went through junior high with me and some of his Public School Athletic League records still stand, I think.

This was in Manhattan's Yorkville, the melting pot of the melting pot and Billy was probably the only boy of American stock in that class. He always wore the same brown pants and lumberjack, and he spent all summer on the beach so his body was brown too and he had straight brown hair, cut long like Johnny Weismuller's. He had a characteristically modest but confident way of flinging it back while competing.

Teachers liked him because he was quiet and did his homework and he would start pretty slowly each term but end up in the first six or seven of the class. The most coveted positions fell to him, president of the G. O., captain of the basketball and track teams, leader of the Color Guard. In assemblies and parades and graduations Billy carried the Stars and Stripes which towered over the state and school flags.

We were together for three years and I don't remember his ever having a real fist fight. It wasn't that fellows were afraid of him. There just was no occasion for it. Billy rarely disputed an umpire's decision. It was generally in his favor. He could chin twenty-five times and did nine feet in the standing broad jump, first rate senior high school performances.

* * *

He lived near my block and used the same drug store wall for handball and we traveled to track meets together and shared the same pair of spikes and were quite in love for many months until I changed from a passive into a rabid atheist. Billy went to Sunday school and sang in a choir. Our numerous public and private debates never overflowed the bounds of civility, we just laid off each other after a while. I kidded him about Jonah and the whale and Adam's rib and the Ascension. Once or twice he became troubled but Monday he returned with a new and burning faith. He was the one boy of my acquaintance who didn't cheat on exams.

Billy and I took the entrance examination to Townsend Harris Hall Prep together and he passed, safely within the quota. He showed up at the classes for just about a week, then got a transfer to continuation school. I never did get a chance to ask why and lost track of him until this last Election Day.

* * *

It was three o'clock at night in Grand Central Station and Billy stepped into my subway car with a bundle of morning papers. We recognized each other simultaneously while he was giving me change.

He said. "Wait a minute, I'll run through the train and come back."

When he returned he said, "One sale. Herald-Tribune." He asked what I was doing and whether I ever visited the school and told me he had belonged to the Alumni Club but quit last winter. He already the sole support of his family, he said, but then he had a corner stand which netted him about fifteen a week. Now a dollar and a quarter means a big day.

He hadn't grown or changed much except for the maturity in his face and the short hair cut. He talked fast in that staccato but fluent lingo of the New York taxi driver and newsie, injecting "pal" and "buddy" into his sentences. He said he had gone to an Alumni Club meeting one day and after the adjournment, he and a few guys went into the office of the Principal who was still around. And the big shot starts slinging it so heavy you had to duck: "Now as you go on in life . . . "

They went into the trophy room and there was all Billy's plaques and medals and loving cups so he says how about me taking home some of these but the old man says that's not the custom, he don't think Billy ought to. So Billy insists and the old man stalls, finally turns him down flat. "You gae these to the school," he says.

"There was about seven cups there with William Matthews on them so I reached into the closet and took the two biggest and I says call a cop. them that same day and every time Don't worry, pal, he didn't. I sold the first of the month comes around I make up my mind to get the rest, only I don't. I don't know why I don't, I'm just a sucker. Not enough of a sucker for Sunday school any more, just enough not to go get the rest of them cups. Remember Hemigan? He's something like a ward captain or a district leader for the Fusion crowd. He went to continuation school with me. What are you doing?"

I told him. He was getting off to take the train back to Grand Central so I asked when I could meet him down here at the office or anywhere else and would he mind if I used his name in a piece.

"I'll call you up," he said, holding back the automatic door. "You can use my name. Yeah. Maybe Hemigan'll see it and give me a job."

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Unit. 2 Section 2	$ 3.00
Previous total	$145.76
Total to date	$148.76

Litvinoff-Roosevelt Letters on Claims

Editor's Note:—Due to lack of space, it was not possible to publish in Saturday's edition the full text of the letters exchanged by Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt in connection with the opening of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The last three letters follow:

* * *

Litvinoff Letter on Claims Settlement

My Dear Mr. President:

Following our conversations, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree that, preparatory to a financial settlement of the claims and counter-claims between the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the claims of their Nationals, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not take any steps to enforce any decision of courts or initiate any new litigations for the amounts prior governments of Russia, or otherwise, from American Nationals, including corporations, companies, partnerships, or associations, and also the claim against the United States of the Russian volunteer fleet now in litigation in the United States Courts of Claims and will not object to such amounts being assigned and does hereby release and assign all such amounts to the government of the United States, and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be duly notified in each a case of any amount realized by the government of the United States. The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agrees, preparatory to the settlement referred to above, not to make any claim with respect to:

(a) Judgments rendered or that may be rendered by American courts, insofar as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein, in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its Nationals may have had, or may claim to have an interest, or, (b) Acts done or settlements made by or with the government of the United States, or public officials in the United States, or its Nationals relating to property, credits or obligations of any government of Russia, or Nationals, thereof.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
Very sincerely yours,
—MAXIM LITVINOFF,
Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

* * *

Roosevelt Reply on Claims Settlement

THE WHITE HOUSE, Wash., Nov. 16, 1933.

My dear Mr. Litvinoff:

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 16, 1933, in which you state that:

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that, preparatory to a final settlement of the claims and counter-claims between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the claims of their nationals, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not take any steps to enforce any decisions of courts or initiate any new litigations for the amounts admitted to be due or that may be found to be due it, as the successor or prior Governments of Russia, or otherwise from American nationals, including corporations, companies, partnerships, or associations, and also the claim against the United States of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now in litigation in the United States Court of Claims, and will not object to such amounts being assigned and does hereby release and assign all such amounts to the Government of the United States, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be duly notified in each case of any amount realized by the Government of the United States from such release and assignment.

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agrees, preparatory to the settlement referred to above, not to make any claim with respect to:

(a) judgements rendered or that may be rendered by American courts in so far as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein, in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its nationals may have had or may claim to have an interest, or,

b) Acts done or settlements made by or with the government of the United States, or public officials in the United States, or its nationals, relating to property, credits or obligations of any government of Russia or nationals thereof."

I am glad to have these undertakings by your government and I shall be pleased to notify your government in each case of any amount realized by the government of the United States from the release and assignment to it of the amounts admitted to be due, or that may be found to be due, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and of the amount that may be found to be due on the claim of the Russian Volunteer fleet.

I am, my dear Mr. Litvinoff,
Very sincerely yours,
—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

* * *

Litvinov Letter on Siberia Expedition

My Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that following our conversations and following my examination of certain documents of the years 1918 to 1921 relating to the attitude of the American Government toward the expedition into Siberia, the operations thereof following military forces and the inviolability of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that it will waive any and all claims of whatsoever character arising out of activities of military forces of the United States in Siberia, or assistance to military forces in Siberia subsequent to Jan. 1, 1918, and that such claims shall be regarded as finally settled and disposed of by this agreement. I am, my dear Mr. President,
Very Sincerely Yours,
MAXIM LITVINOFF,
Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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WOLF N. PECKER, Ph.G., 163 Belmont Ave.
FRANK SUSSMAN, Ph.G., 501 Powell St.
J. NOVICK, Ph.G., 498 Howard Ave.

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Trade Union Directory
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Chelsea 3-9595
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Price: $14.00 Per Week (including press tax)
Private cars leave daily at 10:30 a.m. from the Cooperative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

THE recent abruptly interrupted Nazi propaganda hearings should serve as an eloquent warning to those misled American workers who have been blinded by racial and political demagogy to the umbilical cord connecting a desperate capitalism with an encroaching fascism.

S. Waldman

Samuel Dickstein, East Side Tammany chairman of the influential House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, rang down a fast curtain on the startling testimony of Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, because things, to use Dickstein's apt words, "got too hot." The proceedings became uncomfortably "hot" when Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., wealthy and aristocratic Red-baiter to the workers but a "high class citizen and a valuable member of our House" to Dickstein, stood revealed as one of the leading co-workers of the Nazis' American murder and terror brigade. And "too hot" when Hathaway showed how ridiculous and ignorant Committeeman Focht was in accusing him of being an "anarchist."

* * *

THE honorable Dickstein describes himself in the Congressional Directory as "a member of the Grand Street Boys' Association, Associated Travelers, and many Jewish welfare and religious organizations, including Paul Revere Lodge No. 929, F. & A. M.; Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple; B. P. O. Elks No. 1, New York City." Obviously "noble" Dickstein is not interested in providing a forum for the official exposure of the terroristic Nazi capitalistic propaganda and espionage. But he was politically cunning enough to see that many of the 90,671 people he "represents" in Congres were sensing that Fascism is interested primarily not in killing, torturing, and beating up Jews but in brutally crushing militant workers' organizations to supply the blood and bone for the propping up of a collapsing capitalism.

And so an "investigation" of Nazi propaganda with Dickstein as the people's Cicero!—something to head off the workers' awakening and something to throw as a sop to those who, despite recent German history, persist in separating fascism from anti-semitism. Fine. A chase after the already exposed Heinz Spanknoebel which would satisfy not only the Jewish racialists but also the bankers and industrialists (Jew and Gentile), the employers of the Spanknoebel, the Hitlers and the Goerings.

* * *

NOW, Dickstein could and did suppress the fact that the Daily Worker was the agency which had so thoroughly uncovered the Nazi brood in this country—until, for his hearings, he had to have the Nazi letter, first published in the Daily, which revealed the roots of the Nazi organization in America. So, after much ill-tempered wavering, he brought himself to the point where he actually sent Hathaway an invitation to appear. He got more than he bargained for. He got the truth, and the whole truth—something rare indeed in the poisonous political air of Washington.

A goodly percentage of the correspondents, who don't know whether Engels is an arithmetic formula or a town in Bohemia, were frankly amazed when Hathaway developed his testimony showing how the Nazi propaganda germs were smuggled in with the help of the egregious Fish and "other people in high places."

Nor did the press miss the delightful irony of the loud, hysterical inquisitor Focht, stupidly baiting the forceful but thoroughly composed Communist witness Hathaway.

* * *

DESPITE the antipathy of the Washington press towards anything even remotely connected with Communism, the drama attendant on Hathaway's brilliant presentation was too good to be passed up. As usual, the liberal press gave the most misleading account.

The Washington Post, recently bought by banker Eugene Meyer to be an "intelligent" Republican organ, reported ecstatically that Hathaway spoke "with well phrased logic and exactness. Hearst's Washington Herald even published a picture of Hathaway on the stand, next to the headline: "REP. FISH AIDED NAZIS, CHARGES EDITOR AT QUIZ—Congressman met leaders in New York, House Inquiry told by Daily Worker Head." The liberal Scripps-Howard News, however, merely spoke evasively of the "new tales of espionage and counter espionage within Nazi and Communist organizations in this country" and of "purported Hitler propaganda activities in the United States." (Bold-face mine.)

In addition to spreading the truth about Nazi activities in the United States on the record of the committee's hearings, Hathaway's visit to Washington accomplished something else. It showed the importance of taking advantage of Washington as the journalistic nerve center of the entire nation. It showed that millions of workers may be reached by the simple method of sending a capable and calm representative to every official forum where workers' interests are discussed. That is one of the ways of giving the masses leadership.

Editor's Note: This column will continue to appear every Saturday; it had to be left out last Saturday on account of the large amount of Soviet Recognition news.

Terre Haute Stores Pocket 30 P.C. On Every Relief Check

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Merchants here are refusing to give out more than 70 cents on the dollar on relief warrants presented to them. The highest amount given on a warrant is $4 and all grocery prices are marked up whenever a warrant is presented.

1,200 Armour Plant Workers Strike for Pay Rise and Union

SO. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—Twelve hundred workers in the Armour packing plant struck Thursday night when their demands were turned down by the bosses.

Mass picket lines day and night effectively tied up the whole plant. Efforts are now being made to spread the strike to other plants.

The strike is led by the Packing House Workers Industrial Union. The demands of the workers are: 10 cents an hour increase; abolition of piece work for girls, and the speed-up system; maximum 40-hour week, with 31-hour guarantee; time-and-a-half for overtime over 8 hours per day; recognition of the Packing House Workers Industrial Union.

* * *

Farmers Aid Strikers

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—The farmers committee here for "Uniting city workers and farmers," are spreading a leaflet among Sioux City workers, particularly packing house workers. The leaflet is headed: "Support the Farmers Strike." "The fight of the farmers," it says, "is also the fight of the city workers."

Chester Dock Men Refuse to Load Phila. Strike Ships

CHESTER, Pa.—Chester longshoremen expressed their sympathy with the striking longshoremen of Philadelphia by refusing to load cargoes for two Southern Steamship boats, the S.S. San Antonio, and the S.S. City of Dallas, which were shifted to that port from Philadelphia for the purpose of loading pipe.

When the City of Dallas was sent to Chester for this purpose of loading pipe, the longshoremen of Chester twice cut the ship loose from its moorings. They refused to handle any cargo at Philadelphia, by means of unskilled scab labor. Policemen of the city of Chester refused to interfere with the striking longshoremen and picketers of Chester.

The seamen of the S.S. Antonio refused to operate winches for the scabbing company. Of the entire crew, only two oilers operated winches.

As a result of the solidarity of the Chester longshoremen with the striking Philadelphia longshoremen, the two Southern boats were forced to return to Pier 46, Philadelphia, without an ounce of cargo in their holds.

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

OUT OF TOWN

AFFAIRS

FOR THE

Daily Worker

Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Shenandoah Section

The outstanding film "War Against the Centuries" will be shown in the following towns on the dates listed below:

November 21st:

Minersville, Pa.: Moss Hall, 5th and Sunbarry Sts., at 7 P.M.

November 22nd:

Pottsville, Pa.

November 23rd:

Shenandoah, Pa.: At Sweets Hall, Lloyd and Main Sts.

November 24th:

Kurtmont, Pa.: At Liberty Hall, 10th and Pine St.

November 25th:

Shamokin, Pa.: At 413 N. Shamokin St.

St. Louis, Mo.

November 21st:

Film showing of "10 Days that Shook the World" at 1243 N. Garrison, given by Silent Workers Club. Admission 15c.

CHILDBIRTH, PRENATAL CARE

Also Pregnancy, occupy one-half of the book "Sex Life and Marriage." It also contains essays on sexual life and married life. Its price is 20 cents a copy. Together with the book "Sex and Health" same price, it gives all information necessary to any intelligent worker. The latter describes the anatomy and physiology of sex and explains menstruation. Both can be had at

Workers' Book Shop

50 East 13th Street, New York

or from the publishers

Rational Living

Box 4, Station M, New York

SEND NO STAMPS

If you add another 20 cents you can get the book "How Is Your Stomach?" (About foods, how to eat, indigestion, constipation.)

THE AUTHOR IS A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN AND HEALTH TEACHER

Mass Meeting Will Mark 1st Memorial for J. L. Engdahl

Died Year Ago While Fighting for Nine Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—Nov. 22 marks one year since the death of J. Louis Engdahl, former national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

This day will be commemorated by a mass meeting at Irving Plaza, where, at the same time, the Scottsboro case will be reviewed and the winter campaign of the New York district of the International Labor Defense will swing into action.

J. Louis Engdahl was an inspiration to thousands of workers throughout the world. Always a man of action, as well as a writer and speaker, he led numerous demonstrations.

Engdahl toured Europe, together with Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy, two of the Scottsboro boys, where the message of solidarity of white and black workers was brought to tens of thousands of workers who flocked to hear the story of Scottsboro.

The rigors of the tour and the actions of the police abroad, instructed by the U. S. Department of Justice, broke down the health of Engdahl, who rushed from place to place when he was already in need of rest and medical treatment.

He died in Moscow Nov. 21, 1932, where he and Mrs. Wright went to attend the conference of the International Red Aid. He was buried in Moscow with the honors accorded revolutionary mass figures.

He will be remembered above all as one who gave his life in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys.

The John Reed Club, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, New Dance Group and Red Front Band will add color and drama to this meeting in commemoration of a comrade who showed by his own actions how the working class must fight in its own defense.

* * *

Chicago Memorial Nov. 21

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—At a J. Louis Engdahl Memorial meeting to be held at the People's Auditorium on Tuesday night, Nov. 21, the workers of Chicago will pledge their allegiance to the cause of the Scottsboro boys and Negro liberation, for which Engdahl died.

The ashes of Comrade Engdahl, together with the ashes of Bill Haywood and George Sposob, will be dedicated to a permanent memorial at the Auditorium meeting. The meeting will be used to rally the workers of Chicago to the defense of the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys against the lynch conspiracy of the Alabama ruling class.

Metal Workers Strike in Brooklyn Shop for Recognition of Union

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Workers of the J. Mass and Sons shop, 78-19th Street, manufacturers of kitchen utensils, went on strike Thursday when the boss refused their demands for shorter hours and for recognition of their union, the Independent Sheet and Metal Union.

A. F. of L. officials have been called in by the bosses to help break the strike, but the workers are holding a solid front and are getting rid of scabs by militant picketing. Many young workers are involved in the strike.

Support from the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is strengthening the strike of the Independent workers.

Determined to Fight for Their Farms

A group of farm delegates to the historic National Farm Conference, which ended at Chicago yesterday, after three days of action-packed session. These delegates came from over 40 States to hammer out a united front of struggle against the Roosevelt robbery farm program, which is driving them off their land. The Daily Worker and the Producers News can be seen in the hands of the delegates.

650 Massachusetts Tanners on Strike

NORWOOD, Mass., Nov. 19.—The workers of the Winslow Brothers and Smith Co. tannery here in Norwood, went on strike Wednesday, under the leadership of the National Leather Workers Association.

The workers, numbering about 650, after failing to win their demands of a 25 per cent increase in wages through arbitration, finally voted to go on strike against the prevailing miserable working conditions and low wages. The strike so far is almost a hundred per cent solid. Only a few scabs have been reported, despite the efforts of H. Crosby, a company big shot, to break the unity of the strikers, by offering to settle separately, with the workers of the different departments.

National Events

Amter at Two Ohio Meetings; November 21, 22

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils will speak here on "The Fight for Increased Relief and Federal Unemployment Insurance," at a mass meeting held by the Metal Workers Industrial Union in Central Auditorium.

This will be followed by an address in Campbell, Ohio, another steel town, where unemployed steel workers will draw up a series of grievances under the leadership of the S.M.W.I.U., which will be used in a mass campaign for immediate relief. The meeting will be held in Ukrainian Hall, 165 Gordon Ave.

* * *

Unemployed Mass Meeting

PITTSBURGH.—A mass meeting, arranged by the 5th Ward Unemployed Council, will be held at the Kelvy School, 200 Bedford Ave., tonight, 7:30, to prepare for the County Hunger March, Nov. 28, at West Park.

News Briefs

Sentence Kresel Today

NEW YORK.—Isidore Kresel, convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company of which he was director and counsel, will come up for sentence this morning.

The Municipal Co. is an affiliate of the Bank of the United States. Its failure caused the loss of the life savings of thousands of workers and widows.

During Kresel's trial, ex-Governor Al Smith, George Wickersham, and Samuel Seabury testified to his "honesty." Seabury entrusted him with the investigation of the infamous extortion charges against women framed as prostitutes.

Kresel faces a maximum penalty of seven years.

* * *

Seek to Free Capone

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attorneys for Alphonse Capone, notorious racketeer, have applied to Federal Judge Underwood for a writ of habeas corpus to free Capone, who is serving a ten-year sentence in federal prison for evading income taxes.

The basis for the writ is a technical point of law, which makes convictions for certain offenses illegal after a certain length of time has elapsed between the offense and the arrest of the criminal.

* * *

15 Die in Blast

CHESTERFIELD, Eng., Nov. 19.—Fifteen miners were killed at the Grantmoor Colliery here today in a blast that rocked the neighborhood.

Rescue men worked for hours to recover the bodies of the men. Only three miners in the colliery at the time of the explosion escaped injury.

* * *

Machado Here

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — Gerardo Machado, former bloody dictator of Cuba, is reported here visiting his wife. He came from Montreal by auto. He did not disclose to reporters where he intended to travel next.

A. F. of L. Spiking Budd Auto Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two thousand production men of the Budd Auto Plant were called out on strike last Tuesday, under the leadership of the A. F. of L. officials. Workers were not called to decide on their own demands or strike leadership.

A few weeks ago when the production department was busy, the A. F. of L. leaders, Ritchie and Hynes, did everything they could to prevent a strike. At that time the Auto Workers Union had urged the men to strike, but when a vote was taken, due to the sabotage of the A. F. of L., the strike was voted down. Evidently the leaders of the A. F. of L. had no desire to stifle production. Now when most of the production men are out of the plant because of no work, they decided on the top to call the men out. Further proof that they had no desire to cripple production is the fact that they have not called out the machinists who are at this time very busy changing dies for new models and doing scab work for Chrysler's, whose plant is tied up by a strike in Detroit.

No concrete demands were advanced by the leadership with the exception of recognition of the A. F. of L. union.

The machinists must be brought out of the plant. The strike of the production men can be successful if the machinists are brought out on strike. These facts were pointed out by the Auto Workers Union, who issued a leaflet calling the Machinists to come out on strike, and fight together with the production men for their wage-increases which were promised them several weeks ago.

The Auto Workers Union urges the workers to draw up their own demands and to elect rank and file committees; do not permit the strike to be settled without the consent of het Strike Committee and the membership; do not settle without an increase of wages.

Socialist Fight Against Demand for Jobless Unity

Pittsburgh Workers Suspended for Unity Action

By PHIL FRANKFELD

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The socialist misleaders in control of various unemployed organizations here are intensifying their sabotage and open splitting tactics to prevent the desire of the rank and file for unity to materialise in united struggles.

For a number of months, the Unemployed Councils engaged in united front actions on quite a number of issues with the Unemployed Citizens Leagues of Allegheny County, whose leaders are Socialists.

The basis not only for continued united front—but for one united unemployed organization based on the class struggle and militant mass action was thus being prepared through the united front. This was not only obvious to the unemployed, but to the Lieberman-Rinne socialists clique that had managed to capture control of the County Central Comm. of the Unemployed Citizens Leagues.

An excuse had to be found for breaking off the united front. The call went out frantically from the socialist leaders for a pretext—any kind of a pretext — to hinder the growing united front activities between the Leagues and Councils. So the little social-fascists of the Lieberman strip suddenly "discovered" the fact that Jimmy Egan of the Unemployed Councils was the Communist candidate for mayor in the city of Pittsburgh and was thus introduced to those workers gathered on Aug. 1st at West Park.

While many oppositional elements were out of town attending the Aug. 26th Cleveland Conference, the socialist clique in control of the County Central Committee passed a motion formally breaking off the united front.

From that time onward, things have been moving very rapidly within the ranks of the Leagues. A broad oppositional movement embracing over 25 to 30 delegates, Musteites, Communists, and rank and file delegates in favor of the united front, developed in the County Central Committee. The fight for the united front has become a life and death struggle within the U. C. L. from top to bottom.

On Oct. 19th, a united front Conference was called in the name of the Unemployed Councils officially, and in the name of various leading and local members of the U. C. L. This Conference was attended by 366 delegates.

Tho appealed to twice, the County Central Committee under Lieberman's leadership voted against participating. A few days later, letters were received by all those who had signed the call, notifying them that they had violated some sections of the U. C. L. constitution, and telling them that they were summarily suspended from the League. They were also told that they had the right to appeal to the County Committee.

Socialists Call Police

For this meeting, the socialist clique came well prepared. Firstly they excluded the rank and file from attending. Secondly, they had their strong arm squad at the door ready to slug the opposition. Thirdly, they did not want to admit those delegates who came to appeal their case to the regular seating places of the delegates. Fourthly, the machine was well oiled simply to concur with the suspension order and then to adjourn the meeting. This was done. Fifthly, police were notified to be on hand in case of any "trouble." The police were there, unquestionably called by the Lieberman clique—by the socialists.

In answer to the arguments of one of the oppositional elements against this socialist-police collaboration, a certain Braden woman, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the U. C. L., called this delegate a "nigger lover." Having no answer to the open police alliance, this self-styled socialist had to revert to the vilest, filthiest, arguments taken from the gutter against the Negro and those who dare defy the Jim Crow laws and mingle with the Negroes on a basis of full social equality. There is truly no line of demarcation between the so-called socialist in open alliance with the police, the white chauvinist, and the eventual participant in the lynch mob!

Until now, this class collaboration policy of the socialist leaders showed itself in the reformist methods of work; refusal to engage in mass actions; dickering with the relief authorities on such issues as evictions, etc., or with the landlords and constables; sending down of small groups or Committees or of single individuals to "fight" cases instead of broad Committees and delegations; trying to worm their way in as part of the government relief machinery in order to smooth over the rough edges and downright cases of grave offenses against the unemployed instead of exposing the whole apparatus of relief as intended to cheat, demoralize, brow-beat, and reduce the whole standard of living of the jobless to a minimum; of raising impossible demands on one hand and doing nothing to rally the unemployed to fight for either an immediate increase in relief and unemployment insurance.

Socialist Leaders Aid Spying

These actions of the socialist leadership of the U. C. L. were bad enough. However, some recent improvements can be noted, such as:

1. A certain Scull, a chief supporter of Lieberman, has concluded an agreement with the relief authorities that the Unemployed Citizens League will "investigate and report unworthy cases." By this is meant that the U. C. L., if it finds that a worker has a part time job, and earns $5 or $10 a week, he is "unworthy" of relief and will be reported so that his food order is cut. The U. C. L. leadership is immediately converted into a stool-pigeon agency to spy on workers, and becomes a voluntary appendage of the relief agencies.

When the County Central of the U. C.'s was asked to agree to a similar arrangement, the answer was so categoric, decisive and incisive, that we believe that Mr. Mills or anyone else will not gather the courage to propose this again! We were informed, that the U. C. L. however, had agreed to this arrangement.

2. The use of methods of trickery and chicanery to oust all of the militant elements in the locals from even going down to the various welfare agencies. Speaking to the relief authorities not to recognize those elected by the locals. Writing of letters to achieve this end. Resorting to the most unscrupulous methods to eliminate rank and file representatives.

3. Continuance of the practice of working with the police against the rank and file.

4. Use of physical attacks against the rank and file, as demonstrated in the attack on Marsh, from Woods Run Local No. 6, U. C. L., and Morowski, from Tarentum Local of U. C. L.

More attacks, and more expulsions threaten. Already four of the largest locals have gone on record against the suspension orders of the County Committee. The rank and file have gone on record almost unanimously there against the splitting tactics of the U. C. L.

In connection with the struggle against the splitters of the socialist clique, the fight thus far has been fairly good and militant. However, certain decisions unanimously agreed to have not yet been carried out with sufficient vigour. These are: (1) a wide petition campaign inside of the U. C. L. against suspensions, expulsions, and splitting tactics of the socialist clique; (2) meetings to be called of all members of the U. C. L. either officially or extra-legally to acquaint the rank and file of the U. C. L.; (4) wide mobilization of U. C. L. locals for active participation in the County Hunger March through distribution of leaflets, joint meetings with the Councils, joint Committees and delegations on various issues, etc.

There is still too much of a hesitation and lack of decisiveness on the part of the Musteite sections of the opposition.

To attempt to merely fight them on constitutional and legal grounds alone is the sheerest folly and nonsense. Instead of a defensive constitutional fight, what is needed is a vigorous, aggressive, extra-legal struggle against the splitters—going to the rank and file, gaining their confidence, leading them in struggle, mobilizing them on the basis of the united front, not permitting the ranks to disintegrate and break up, but to solidify a conscious organized mass of unemployed ready to resist the splitters to the end.

For this purpose, the widest mobilization must take place for the County Hunger March on Nov. 28th. A powerful united demonstration of thousands of unemployed in Allegheny County, of U. C. and U. C. L. members as well as thousands of unorganized unemployed — will be not only a blow against hunger—but a well aimed jab at the jaw of the splitters, of the socialist-Lieberman crew of sabotagers and destroyers of working-class unity.

Using Gutter Arguments Against Negro Workers

STRIKE COMPELS SEATTLE WELFARE BOARD VOTE TO AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Jobless, on Strike Two Weeks, Capture Four Relief Bureaus in Battle; 300 Storm Main Headquarters

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 17.—Three hundred unemployed delegates from every part of King County stormed relief headquarters in Seattle and forced the State Welfare Board to pass a resolution abolishing forced labor in the state of Washington.

Previous to this, the King County Welfare Director had been forced to accede to the Unemployed demands as follows: (1) Recognition of a grievance committee from the Unemployed Citizens' League with daily contact. (2) No Unemployed to be deprived of food for refusing to work. (3) Clothes and fuel without work. (4) No discrimination against Negroes and Filipinos. Forced Labor, which Roosevelt is now trying to extend to four million men, has meant starvation for the unemployed of Washington state.

The King County Strike against forced labor was called on Oct. 30th. At Salmon Bay (Ballard) the workers captured the Relief Station and barricaded the place in a fight to restore two single men on relief. Bothell raided the Relief station, captured the Welfare Agents, and forced relief. Redmond forced 83 vouchers from the Welfare after imprisoning the belly-robbers for three hours. Woodenville captured the station, cut the telephone wires and told the woman in charge to issue relief or else—They got relief.

Communist Lead Strike

Arbor Heights told the Welfare agents "you won't eat until the Unemployed get vouchers." Again the workers won. Twice the workers on the soup line waged battles for food and against forced labor. This was the second attack on Relief headquarters in the Centennial Building. Police were worried. Gas bombs were brought in. Concession after concession was offered. All right; but stop forced labor was demanded.

J. S. Hall, the Relief Director, tried to split the workers. He promised the county delegates all they asked if they would separate from the city organization. Hall told us the leaders were Communists. "Get rid of them and you'll get what you want." The workers had heard this before. They jeered. "Stop forced labor," they demanded.

A school strike had been called. Children came to support their parents. A collection was taken from the police and welfare workers and milk and sandwiches were brought in.

A. F. L. Forced To Support Strike

The Central Federation of the U. C. L. took a recess last Wednesday evening and 250 marched in a body to the Central Labor Council of the A. F. of L. W. K. Dobbins, chairman of the U. C. L. and Richard Harrington, Chairman of State Committee, presented the conditions of the Unemployed and the strikers demands. Realizing the force of a broad organization and the representatives present, the A. F. of L. unanimously endorsed the strike and designated a committee to work with the U. C. L. Central Strike Committee.

One thousand unemployed have secured work-relief with wages in cash since the strike started. The wage scale has gone up 5 cents an hour on County work. Hours have been reduced from 8 to 7. Discrimination against Negroes and Filipinos by the Welfare Board has been stopped. The U. C. L. has a recognized grievance committee, to prevent discrimination.

To Put Insurance Bill On Ballot

This much is the result of two weeks on strike. The job is not done. Organization of many more workers is needed to carry on the struggle. Committees from every one of the 32 Unemployed Locals in King County will be at every Relief Station to point out to the Unemployed the value of a fighting organization and that they should join the U. C. L. and fight for more relief and better labor conditions.

The Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance has been popularized throughout the strike and before the A. F. of L. Petitions for placing this Bill on the ballot will be circulated on a state-wide basis.

The Voice of Action, state labor paper, served to carry the news of the Strike and as an organizer of the workers around the concrete demands.

Mann Urges Fight for Nine Boys in Farewell Message

NEW YORK.—"Save the Scottsboro Boys! Forward with the fight against lynching!" This was Tom Mann's last message to the black and white masses of the United States, as the British revolutionary leader sailed for London last week.

"I am very glad to learn of the inquiry to be made, respecting the lynching of George Armwood in Baltimore (Nov. 18 and 19), and the attempts to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

"Our comrades in Britain will also be following this public inquest and anti-lynching conference with the keenest of interest, and real solidarity.

"I am myself closely associated with the comrades in Britain, who are carrying on the struggle for Negro rights, and our comrades, I know, will make this inquiry one of real value to the movement against lynching.

"We have held repeated demonstrations in London on the same subject. And the volume of opinion on behalf of the Negroes and against lynching in all its forms is rapidly growing in Britain.

"It will be my pleasure on returning, to again take part in any and all such demonstrations, and to help the movement in every way I can. Allow me to extend the greetings of myself and the comrades of Britain to the delegates who will attend the conference, and wish them the best possible success."

Siporin and Marlin Sketched Delegates

Through an oversight, the drawings which appeared on the special Farm Page in Saturday's Daily Worker did not show the names of the artists. These excellent drawings were the work of Michel Siporin and Merlin of the Chicago John Reed Club.

PHILADELPHIA

MARX-LENIN EXHIBIT

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21 and 22

— 2 P. M. to 11 P. M. —

GIRARD MANOR HALL

911 W. Girard Avenue

Lecture Both Days by Harry M. Wicks at 8 P. M., on

"The Historical Development of Marxism"

Admission: Afternoon 10c Evenings 15c Unemployed 5c

AUSPICES: WORKERS' SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA

—CHICAGO—

SONIA RADINA

, Famous Dramatic Soprano

will appear in a Soviet Concert of Classical, Folk and Revolutionary Songs, Russian and Ukrainian, in costume on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 8 P. M.

Masonic Temple Auditorium, 32 W. Randolph St., 14th floor

JOSEPH ROSENSTEIN, Violin Virtuoso

will be the assistant artist

Come and demonstrate your solidarity with the Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union

TICKETS can be procured at Lyon & Healy, Jackson and Wabash; Workers' Book Shop, 2019 W. Division St.; Kroch Book Shop, 206 N. Michigan Ave.; Royale Cafe, 3854 W. Roosevelt Road.

AUSPICES: FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

FROM NOON TILL MIDNIGHT

TO CELEBRATE

The 16th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

Soviet picture: "The Fragments of an Empire (to start 12 a. m. sharp)

The Rebel Players — Ukrainian Chorus — Junior Mandolin Orchestra — Instrumental Music — Lecture — Also Bazaar — Refreshments and Dancing — Moscow Broadcast (Weather permitting) - - - -

November 30, 1933—Noon Till Midnight

Women's Council House, 214 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

Admission 25c Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union

PARTY LIFE

Danger Signals in New York District's Recruiting Drive

Only Small Percentage of Thousands Led in Strikes Are Won Over to Communist Party

During the first four weeks of the recruiting drive being conducted by New York District we have recruited 305 members, out of which 203 have been assigned to units. There are a number of important lessons which can be drawn from the results of this first month's recruiting.

First must be emphasized the failure to carry out sufficiently the re-

cruiting plan of the District Committee, where it was very sharply pointed out that the present Party recruiting drive must be very intimately linked up with the basic concentration work and tasks of the Party. The figure for the last month show nine marine workers and ten transport workers recruited. This is insufficient. The Party Sections and Fractions of the unions in these industries must clearly realize that the question of recruiting into the Party from these industries is a decisive question for our ability to develop mass economic organizations and for leadership of strike struggles. Every section and every fraction in the unions and mass organizations embracing workers in the decisive and concentration industries have the special task of carrying on real concentrated recruiting activity among these sections of workers.

Failures in Strike Fields.

This month's figures also indicate that in the fields where we have led great mass struggles and where strikes are even now in progress under our leadership, our recruiting is almost negligible. **After leading 7,000 to 8,000 metal workers in strike, only 20 metal workers were recruited for our Party.** The same situation is found in the Needle Trades, where following the broadest strike movement among the Needle Workers in years, in which tens of thousands of workers were involved, only 37 workers were recruited.

Recruiting Negro Workers.

One of the chief lessons to be drawn from the result of this month's recruiting in our District is the fact that the Party membership is still quite far from grasping politically the burning need of recruiting Negro workers. The whole Party membership should be roused by the fact that only 15 Negroes, four per cent of the total of 237 new members, have been recruited. This impermissibly small number of Negro recruits is an indication that the Party does not yet fully appreciate the tremendous importance of work and the enormous possibilities for mass recruiting of Negro workers into our Party. A real Bolshevik test of our Party in the present recruiting drive will be the ability with which we penetrate the Negro masses and recruit them into the Party on the basis of systematic and persistent propaganda and leadership of struggles for Negro rights.

Need Working Women.

Another important lesson to be drawn from our recruiting experiences is the fact that only 17 per cent of the total recruited consist of women, and of the 60 women recruited, 15 are housewives. This is a reflection of the weakness of our work among working women. This figure should serve to focus the attention of the Party membership on the great need for concentrating on bringing more women workers from the shops and trade unions into the Party.

The total of 337 recruited during the last month, in the period of a special recruiting drive cannot and should not satisfy the District Committee, the sections, the fractions, or any Party member. This figure is even below the normal number of workers which should be recruited in the day to day work of the Party. This figure cannot be the result of a special recruiting drive to which proper political and organizational attention is devoted by the entire Party membership. In this period, when the Party has led over 60,000 workers on strike, when our trade unions have grown tremendously, with the accelerated radicalization of the working masses, every condition is ripe for real mass recruiting and for driving forward towards rooting the Party in the shops and basic industries through mass recruiting.

—G. SISKIND, N. Y. District.

* * *

How Not to Recruit.

At the same time that we appeal to all Party members to consider is their duty to bring new recruits into the Party in order to better equip it with forces for the present and coming struggles, we want to emphasize that our recruiting should be selective. We want to give an example of how not to recruit. Some time ago we received an application and issued a new book for———. This application was endorsed by two good-standing members of Section———. A few weeks later the book was returned by the section with the following statement by two other comrades who knew the applicant well.

"———is an unfit element for membership in the Party, because he bribed the investigator of the Home Relief Bureau with a rug and electric lamp to insure his ticket. He beat up his daughter———because she went to the Weidemann demonstration. He called his wife names because she allows their daughters to attend meetings of the left wing and claims she spoils them because she is a member of the Women's Council. He is irresponsible and discredited among the workers in the block where he lives. He is also a heavy drinker."

There are many such instances that make it imperative for the Party members to recruit among those whom they know well,—those that have shown by their actions in their shops, trade unions or mass organizations that they are fit for membership in the Party. This is why we insist that recruiting should be done in the shops where comrades know each other.

—LEEDS, N. Y. District.

Letters from Our Readers

OFF THE FENCE AND ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Bronx, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:—

Sir:—

For the longest time I have been on the fence. Somehow, I couldn't get myself to go Communist after so many years of teaching and learning democracy. However, this morning, your paper (which I have been reading regularly for two months) gave me the "push" off the fence into your yard. The item which was the agency of this act was captioned, "Insurance Firms Chisel Agents' Pay Down to $15."

For the first time I had actually read the honest truth about these companies that seem to be immune to investigation insofar as the agents' compensation is concerned. Had I not read the exposure, I would have never believed it. I am not an agent, neither have I been agent but I have been identified with the insurance line sufficiently to know and bitterly condemn the practice of the so-called industrial companies. —J.S.C.

In the Home

HELEN LUKE

We must speak again about the all-important Drive. Now that the half-way mark has been reached and passed, it should not be such hard sledding the rest of the way. Today I'm printing some fine letters about the Drive—with the hope that they will prove an encouragement for more of the same kind! Here's a short and sweet one:

* * *

Wiley, Ga.

Dear Comrade Helen Luke:

Enclosed find one dollar bill for your column. (75c by H. V. Haranis and 25c by E. O. Gregg).

P. S. We like the variety of subjects in your column.

* * *

Our Best Thanks!

And we'll try to keep up that variety. Here's another good one:

Dear Comrade Luke:

The enclosed dollar is for the "Daily" through your column. It is a great disappointment to me that you are not receiving more comradely co-operation from your many readers and correspondents.

The mail came in thick and fast when criticisms and suggestions were deemed necessary. The dollars shou'd come in as fast, when due to a late start, your collection fund is still in its infancy.

Here's hoping that the comrades "in the home" will for a week or two cut down that already well-trimmed budget and help you catch up.

With comradely greetings,

Gertrude Y.

More Co-operation From the Men

The following letter positively liquidates the last feeble spark I had been nursing as to the advisability of a matriarchy!

* * *

Progressive Workers' Culture Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Comrade Luke:

I noticed that your column is not doing so well in the competition between science, literature and the gentle art of fisticuffs. I think that the women should get together and support the first real attempt of the Daily Worker to give the working class women and housewives a column that really is of use. I know from experience since I also happen to have a wife, and we are following your column regularly.

In my opinion your column should not only be read by women but by men also; some of the suggestions could be used by the men comrades who have to use the can-opener in order to live.

I am enclosing a dollar which was collected from the male members of the club who are showing their support of your column and call upon other comrades both male and female to do the same.

Comradely yours,

Nat LeRoy.

P. S. Here's to a bigger and better women's column.

* * *

Again, our best thanks. For tomorrow we have a letter from some Massachusetts comrades who have worked out a practical system for popularizing the "Daily," and a magnificent offer from Comrade Natalie G.; then we'll get back to food, shelter, clothing, and birth-control.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Naomi Rubin	$ .50
Haramis	.75
Gregg	.25
Previous total	29.22
Total to date	**$30.72**

Western Union Boys Fired to Keep Pay Down

By a Messenger Boy

DALLAS, Texas.—The Big Shots of Western Union are always on the lookout for some new method to reduce the messenger payroll. When a boy has worked there for four or five years, he is usually fired on the excuse that he has violated some small regulation. New boys are put in their places at a lower salary.

The profits of the Western Union for the first six months of 1933 were $2,664,469. There was a distribution in August of $731,000, called back pay (see New York Times, Aug. 2, 1933). This was divided among a few of the "big shots," and you might say the messengers got what the birdie left on the stump, although the messengers' pay has been reduced a great many more times than the big shots.

During the Christmas holidays of 1931 the company made special low rates on errands. The understanding at first was that these rates were to be only during the holidays and that the messengers were supposed to get a route, or more than one of these errands on one route, in order to break even.

Today the Western Union is giving excellent service on their errands and at astonishingly low rates. The Liggett Drug Stores of Dallas have a special flat rate of 10 cents anywhere in the city limits. The messengers get 50 per cent on these errands, which range from one to eight miles. There are also a number of other concerns in the city which take advantage of these same flat rates at the expense of the messengers.

When the N. R. A. came into effect the Western Union sent letters to their customers thanking them for enabling the telegraph company to raise the salaries of all their employes. The messengers were coerced into distributing these letters and keeping quiet about it. So far the messengers have not seen any of this raise yet.

The messengers are also coerced into paying 45 cents a week for the cleaning of their uniforms, etc. The boys are supposed to get a clean pair of pants every two weeks. Sometimes they are made to wear one pair of pants for three or four weeks. The 45 cents is taken from the pay check just the same.

In 1924 the messengers of New York called a strike against this unfair graft. These New Yorkers won this battle, and today they are the only ones who don't have this to contend with. The boys in other cities should know of this, and they too should organize and demand that this be abolished, and also demand that their salaries be raised.

Phila. Seamen Urge Action Against Terror in Chiurch Institute

PNILADELPHIA, Pa. — The places we generally patronize for our rooms and food are the Seamen's Church Institutes. We go there thinking we will be taken care of and treated like men. But we are treated worse than dogs!

In the last week, from Oct. 25 to Oct. 27, three of our fellow-workers were thrown out of the Institute in Philadelphia. One was blackjacked by the guards and thrown in jail.

Another man was turned out because he got up at 1 a.m. in the morning to get some fresh air. When he returned to go to sleep he was turned out in the streets.

The third man showed up to go to sleep at one minute of 11 p.m. He was told to get out like he was a dog. The man resented this. The clerk started to fight. The man was arrested and charged with drunk and disorderly conduct and put under a bond to keep the peace. These men are sailors.

In Philadelphia, at Gimbel's Department Store, they are raising $6,000,000 for the welfare. There are only about 150 sailors in the port of Philadelphia at the Institute. But the Institute has to set a [illegible] years old to stay in the window and sew canvas, so as to touch the hearts of sympa-

Postal Subs Especially Hard Hit by Government Program

Many Cut Out of Jobs by November 1 Order Restoring of 44 Hour Week

(By a Post Office Correspondent.)

Chicago, Ill.—It has been suggested that the deplorable condition of substitute post office employees, outlined below, be brought to the attention of the editors of our revolutionary press.

Five hundred substitute clerks and four hundred substitute carriers in Chicago are working as little as seven hours a week without prospect of improvement, after having served from four to five years.

These men were selected by competitive civil service examination, said examination having been advertised as for $1,700 per year jobs, the substitutes being "eligible' for appointment to the regular clerkship after an 8-month probationary period as a substitute, at 65 cents an hour.

These substitutes fill all qualifications required of regulars, and keep up on distribution schemes by study on their own time. They are, however, subjected to abuses not visited upon the higher paid regulars, being kept at work six hours straight without lunch period whenever the foreman sees fit; being given 2 and even 3 hour lunch periods in a work day that might total only four or five hour's work; being sent back after reporting at scheduled time, to return 15 minutes to an hour later.

Groups "Excused" Now and Then

Every month or so for the past two years some group or other of subs is "excused" until further notice, and there are now 200 subs "unassigned." About 50 subs, having about one year more service than the rest, have for the past few weeks been favored with about six hours' work per day, while the others get what is left, from about seven hours a week up to three hours a day.

The logical remedy for such conditions is the shorter work week. But spokesmen for the administration claim that the U. S. A., which is generously subsidizing and financing industry, cannot afford such a code for its civil service. After cutting the basic pay 15 per cent, which included substitutes' hourly rate in spite of their impoverishment, they gave the regulars a 9-day payless furlough, spread over July August, and September, which had the effect of reducing their work week from 44 to 39 hours a week.

While the U. S. A. was urging a 35-hour week on industry and while the A. F. of L. postal union professed to be for a 30-hour week, the administration, as a concession to civil service employees, abolished the furlough Nov. 1st, returning to a 44-hour-week, leaving the subs out in the cold.

The reactionary nature of the old postal unons is glaringly demonstrated in their indifference to the exploitation of the substitutes, the exertion of their influence toward eliminating the furloughs while the 15 per cent basic cut was still in effect, and in their failure to fight for an NRA code for the civil service.

It is hoped—planned—that the recently formed National Association of Substitute Post Office Employes will develop into a powerful industrial union able to carry out a successful struggle against these evils.

Railroad Worker Loses Faith in Roosevelt, the Man He Helped to Elect

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

SEATTLE, Wash.—What's the advantage for a man to join one of these craft so-called labor unions controlled by the American Federation of Labor with these double-crossing leaders—and also the Railroad Big Four organized scabs with their double-crossing leaders, such as Johnson, Robertson, Berry and Whitney—$15,000 a year men. I say a man is just as well off belonging to a company union if he has to put up with the conditions I named. Then at least he is not kidding himself.

And that is why I have lost confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, the man I helped to elect.

And now the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have the guts to state that they are going to organize the truck drivers—the very men that they tried to beat out of their bread and butter by spreading stories not to ship by truck, etc.

Truck drivers, take notice and tell any of these organizers of these phoney railroad unions to go to hell. Here's one railroad man who is for you.

The reason the railroad unions want your membership is because their overhead is so great paying big salaries to the double-crossing leaders—wait until a One Big Union organizer approaches you, then go over big. Good luck, Truck Drivers.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter is from one of the many thousands of railroad workers who through bitter experience in tramping the streets have awakened to what the policy of the Roosevelt Administration in dealing with railroad workers really means. At the same time they are learning that the leaders and Grand Lodge Officers of their Brotherhoods are colaborating with the Administration and railroad bankers to force starvation conditions upon the railroad workers.

The organization of the railroad workers into an industrial union cannot be accomplished while the mass of the railroad workers remain under the influence of these leaders nor until they have become more radicalized. To start such an organization movement at this time would be to separate the advanced, clear thinking workers who have acquired a revolutionary outlook from the main stream of the labor movement of the railroad workers, leaving the less advanced to the mercy of the fakers.

These advanced workers should remain with their organizations and consistently work to bring about rank and file control of the Brotherhoods, oust the fakers from the leadership, and build fighting groups within the unions on the day to day grievances which the union officials refuse to handle.

This worker should get in touch with the National Committee of the Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Movement, 208 N. Wells St., Chicago, and they will put him in touch with the local committee of that organization in Seattle.

Toward the $40,000 Drive

Total Thursday	$ 485.87
Previously recorded	24,610.77
Total to date	$25,096.64

DIST. No. 1

Anon., Lawrence	.50
Peabody Child. Sc.	1.00
W.E. Child. Sc.	.65
Rox. Un. 2	3.00
Total Nov. 16	4.15
Total to date	1233.01

DIST. No. 3

P. Lind	1.00
F. Gonzalez	1.00
S. Vogel	1.00
Group Coms., Coop.	1.00
Teamnyf	1.00
L. Cymer	4.34
C. G. Hoffman	1.00
J. Sakne	5.00
S. Butler	5.00
M. Broth	2.00
N. Kaufman	1.00
Profits—Barbusse-Mann Farewell	4.25
Flatbush Cult. Cl.	5.00
Ticket Sale—Banquet	67.50
Staten Is. Br., ILD, Col. by Kasser	
Sepp	1.0
Smith	.25
Wkrs. School	25.74
Alteration P'nters Un. Local 1	15.00
Party—R.Goldin	7.65
Sec. 2, Un. 2	3.00
Sec. 15, Un. 22	5.00
Sec. 2, Un. 9	1.50
Un. 2	1.00
Un. 12	2.00
Un. 8	2.63

Lists

Col. by Fisher	
Ulanofsky	.50
Shields	.15
Fisher	.35
Total Nov. 16	167.01
Total to date	11612.43

Jewish Clubs—Lists

Col. by Kaplan	
8 names	1.85
Col.by Blarna	
10 names	.60
Col. by Kruger	
9 names	.63
Col. by Kuper	
7 names	1.00
Col. by Matraky	
8 names	.55
Col. by Zlatnyk	
5 names	.95
List 32384	
11 names	1.90
Dram Studio	6.00
O. Koor	.25
J. Wilster	.25
A. Fox	.05
J. Hegedus	.05
J. Zinion	.05
A. Bautz	.25
A. Becker	.10
H. Monak	.05
S. Cohen	.10
Dr. Kaplan	1.75
Rog	14.00
I. Zaborsky	.25
S. Silverman	.25
J. Cates	.15
Mr. Lesser	.10
Wm. Shames	.25
B. Feiman	.10
S. Kutcher	.10
M. Feldman	.10
A. Karenbaum	.10
L. Fagin	.10
Silver	.10
Silver	.10
M. Schatz	.25
P. Kahk	.05
J. Stayson	.25
L. Luckoff	.05
Garnick	.25
Ralp	.25
H. Mitchel	.10
G. Sack	1.00
J. Seif	.25
M. Miller	.25
Wertkley	.25
Kelley	.25
Friend	.17
S. Ratnjack	.50
E. G. Smith	.50
I. Lonak	1.00
M. Faiell	.25
M. Wagner	.25
Wiaise	.25
Margolies	.25
M. Cohen	.25
Devies	.25
R. Nevins	.25
P. Aranavage	.25
W. Swidock	.50
G. Stoff	.25
S. Krsimitsky	.10
A. Stanklevitz	.50
Melucky	4.00
Dohn	6.00
V. Zymatez	1.00
G. Sack	2.00
Latvish Br., ILD, Firman	2.00
Str. Man. W.C.	2.51
W.Phila.Women's League	10.20
School No. 8	.90
Pen & Hammer	1.00
Str. Man. W.C.	8.10
W.Phil.Women's League	4.00
Lithuanian Org.	3.18
Cleaners and Dyers Union	22.00
Lithuanian Women's League	5.00
Un. 902	8.80
Un. 202	1.75
Sec. 13	8.85
Un. 302	1.11
Un. 904	4.00
Un. 901	1.80
Sec. 1	7.89
Oiney Un.	1.75
Un. 902-Geller	1.36
Sec. 1	4.65
Un. 902	1.55
Sch. 10	5.00
Sec. 13	1.10
Sec. 1	2.35
List 39553	.15
Total Nov. 16	171.58
Total to date	1785.84

DIST. No. 4

Col. by Shub, Syra. Besdin	.25
Chichinski	.25
Goldstein	.30
Jewish Bakers, Local AFL	.50
Platt	.10
Volinsky	.25
Jankowitz	.15
Ashkin	.15
Shub	.15
Total Nov. 16	2.00
Total to date	143.78

DIST. No. 5

Col. by John Udvarhcyi	1.25
	.25
Total Nov. 16	1.50
Total to date	491.85

DIST. No. 6

C. P. Un., Dillonvale	3.85
Red: Star F'n'rs	1.50
Total Nov. 16	5.15
Total to date	893.56

DIST. No. 8

Group Soc. Wkrs., Chicago	4.25
Jewish Friend, Rock.	.25
F. Simas	.25
Group Yellow Cab Drivers	6.00
R. Bleumner, Caseyville	1.00
J. H. Maisch	2.00
Br. 16, Slov. W.S. Col. by Yanosek	.50
Majak	.70
Peterzky	.15
Duga	.25
Weiner	.20
Klanovitz	.25
Martanor	.15
Pomikosky	.25
Horecky	.15

(Concluded Tomorrow)

No AFL Program to Fight Layoffs by Express Firms

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I wrote you several days ago in reference to the difficulties we are experiencing with the Railway Express Agency. Various phases have arisen in the interim. Last Sunday a meeting of our union, Local No. 808, I. B. of T., was held at the Beethoven Hall. The question of lay-offs was the main topic.

Mr. Tom Lyons, business agent, spoke for almost an hour and confessed that nothing could be done to bring the express management to terms to guarantee full time employment to all men. Several members raised the issue of a five-day week with six days' pay as the only alternative. With that, Business Agents Lyons and Sheerin became flustered and stated: "That would be a breach of contract," and we don't want strikes during the depression—and the N. R. A. program would be stifled. They had no progressive form of action.

Mr. Lyons related how 750 men have been dispensed with by the Express Agency and that these men would face an awful winter. He shed crocodile tears and pleaded with the men that he was helpless to bring any relief about for them. It is with profound sorrow that I must admit our industry lacks a courageous leader capable of stimulating militant action.

We are placed in the position of mere serfs by the cowardly, grafting union officials. The least protest brings forth the cry, "Red." A group of men have petitioned President Green to investigate the local—but I can furnish the answer in advance. Most of us men on the lay-off list have been with the Express Agency for over 10 years.

I trust your worthy organ will make public these facts. As I stated in my previous letter, I am a new reader of the Daily Worker. I am grateful to the worker who left a copy of your fighting paper at the Pennsylvania Terminal, where I saw the light.

* * *

Editor's Note:—These railway expressmen, members of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Local, should organize into a group within the local and fight for militant and honest leadership. The A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, located at 37 E. 13th St., will be glad to give advice to such a group on how to conduct such a fight. The tendency being expressed by some members of this local, to bolt out of the steamsters' local and join another union, perhaps one of the railway unions, is not correct. The proper way is to remain within your organization and fight solidly for real leadership.

Youth Section of I.W.O. Slips Back in Drive's Seventh Week

By MAX BEDACHT (International Workers' Order.)

In the seventh week of our membership campaign, our Youth Section slipped back again to practically last last place. The 55 new members of last week seem to have been merely an accident. This week's achievement is again below twenty. Only eighteen new members were recruited by the youth branches.

The Polish Section, never much to brag about, has gone down to ten new members this week, as compared with a weekly quota of 59, and with a weekly average achievement in the first six weeks of 20 members per week.

The Italian Section, whose quota is the same as that of the Polish Section, got 24 new members this week. Their weekly average achievement until today is 19.

Wake up, comrades of the Polish and Italian sections; this is a drive for new members and not a sleeping contest.

The total achievement of the campaign to date, with exactly one-half of the campaign over, is 3,964 new members and 848 children. Of these, 572 adults and 162 children were taken in this last, the seventh week, of the campaign.

The Ukrainian Section deserves honorable mention this week. It has not yet reached its quota average, which is 93, but it achieved in the seventh week of the campaign the highest total of new members, namely, 53.

The next week's report will compare the district achievements.

Shock Troopers' Medals

By decision of the National Executive Committee, medals are being coined now, to be given to those members of the Order who have been real shock troopers in the present membership drive. The medal represents a white and black worker holding up the emblem of the I.W.O. The medal will be produced in bronze, sterling silver and gold. The bronze medal will be given to members who, between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1, recruit 15 new members for the Order. The silver medal will be awarded to those who recruit 20 new members in the same period. The gold medal goes to the top-notchers who recruit 25 new members in this period. The initials of the comrade to whom the medal will be awarded will be engraved on the face of the medal. The reverse side bears the inscription: "Awarded for maritorious efforts in building our Order."

Comrades who will be awarded these medals become honor guests at all official functions of the Order.

Non-Proletarian Members in the Order

In the course of the recruiting campaign we again and again meet the question: What about recruiting non-proletarians into the Order? The answer that non-proletarians are welcome, is very often met with the query: "Isn't the I. W. O. a proletarian organization?" A correct answer to this question will improve our understanding of the functions of the order.

The International Workers' Order is a proletarian fraternal organization. This does not mean that it rejects applicants who are not proletarians. It means that in its propaganda and in its activities it concerns itself with the problems of the workers from the standpoint of the interests of the working class. It means that with such a proletarian program it centers its activities upon the workers and tries to make the I. W. O. a proletarian mass organization in composition as well as in function.

While we center our activity on the workers, and while our policies are dictated exclusively by the interests of the working class, we do not reject non-proletarian applicants. Even the proletarian revolution itself does not reject non-proletarian participants. On the contrary, the very problem of organizing the revolution is in part the problem of attaching groups of non-proletarian masses to the revolution. It is the problem of winning allies for the revolutionary proletariat. The question therefore is not, shall we repel non-proletarians, but how can we attach non-proletarian sections to the struggle for the interests of the proletariat.

Activities of the Order

The inquiry, therefore, as to whether we recruit non-proletarians must be answered as follows: Our activities are in the interests of the working class. We approach the problem of mutual benefits solely from the standpoint of the interests of the working class. In connection with that, we raise political issues connected with the economic insecurity of the workers, having in mind only the interests of the working class. **Whatever non-proletarian elements are attracted to the I.W.O. by these activities are welcome.** We do not ask them, where do you come from? We ask them, **are you with us?**

Even our attitude toward elements foreign to the basic principles of the Order is not a problem of individual campaigns against such elements. It is also a problem of the proletarian activities of the Order. It is genuine proletarian activities that will eliminate the element that cannot be assimilated. It is such activities that repel such elements in the first place, that will never want to come in.

Of course, the question still remains as to whether we shall solicit non-proletarian elements. Why not? If our proletarian activities are sufficiently clear so that there can be no doubts in the minds of anyone as to where the I. W. O. stands in the class war, we surely are justified to ask anyone to support us or become part of us. We will not organize a special campaign among non-proletarian elements. We will not modify our policies for such a campaign; but, when we are engaged in a membership campaign, we surely invite anyone to join who is in sympathy and in agreement with the aims and policies of the Order.

The Social Democracy Aided the Fascisation of Germany

Piatnitsky Tells How It Used Radical Phrases to Mask Its Treachery to German Workers

By O. PIATNITSKY

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the Friday and Saturday issues of last week's Daily Worker, Comrade Piatnitsky showed the correctness of the German Communist Party's tactics in January, 1933. The objective conditions were not ripe for the C. P. G. to call for and successfully lead an armed uprising of the German masses.

Today's installment of Comrade Piatnitsky's series of answers to questions on the German situation describes and explains the role of the German Social-Democracy in the Fascization of Germany.

* * *

SECOND SET OF QUESTIONS

How did the Communist Party of Germany estimate the role of German social-democracy and of the trade unions in the period of Germany's Fascisation? Didn't the Communist Party of Germany wait too long before it made the United Front offer to social-democracy?

* * *

The American workers ask how it is to be explained that, despite all its treacheries the Social-Democratic Party of Germany still has such influence upon the masses of the workers, and could thereby hinder the struggle against the Hitler dictatorship.

The answer to this question is essentially determined by the fact that **before the war the Social-Democratic Party was the only proletarian party.**

Before the war, the Social-Democratic Party had tremendous authority among the working class. It made use of this authority to support German imperialism during the war, to drive the workers to the front and to throttle strikes. After the war, it saved the bourgeoisie and defeated the revolution. But the broad masses of the workers—I am not speaking of the vanguard—did not see this, because the Social-Democratic Party did not only shoot down the revolutionary workers, but under the pressure of the revolutionary masses who were under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia, it also put through social legislation, which improved the situation of the working class in the first post-war years, as compared with the pre-war period.

With the mass organizations of the trade unions, the cooperatives, the sport societies, the Reichsbanner, the Iron Front and its millions of members—as a counterweight against the revolutionary united front of the proletarian struggle—the Social Democratic Party ensnared the working class of Germany. In the state, municipal, trade union, Party and cooperative apparatus, in the labor arbitration courts, the insurance funds, the factory councils, in the Reichstag, in the various Landtags, municipalities, etc., the Social-Democratic Party had as many as 400,000 members who were very well paid, who came, from the working class and who maintained contact with the wide masses of the workers. Through all these sources, the Social-Democratic Party exercised its influence upon the broad masses of the workers.

Social - Democratic trade unions were extraordinarily tightly centralized. The leadership decided the question of strikes. If the leadership was against a strike, it did not permit strike benefits to be paid to the strikers. In the course of 50 years, however, the German workers had become accustomed to draw strike benefits during a strike. According to the **Factory Council Law**, discharges from the factories can only take place with the approval of the factory councils. The reformist factory councils made use of this and primarily gave their approval to the dismissal of unorganized workers, but opposed the dismissal of organized workers (of course, with the exception of Communists and members of the Red Trade Union opposition. These were placed on the list for dismissal by the Social-Democrats themselves.) In this way they created for themselves in the plants and factories strong groups of trade union members, who supported the trade union bureaucracy, did not permit strikes and interfered with the struggle when the trade union opposition or the Communist Party called for a strike.

In this period the Social-Democratic Party and the trade union bureaucrats understood how to very cleverly maneuver against the workers. They declared that they are prepared to fight against wage reductions and against the Emergency Decrees. In reality they put through the wage cuts and supported the Emergency Decrees. In their press, they went so far as to blame the Communist Party for not fighting against fascism. Only the Social-Democratic Party carries on the struggle against fascism, they claim. They drafted legislation regarding the provision of work for the unemployed, they pointed out in detail where and in what manner means can be found for this purpose, and greatly advertised these plans in their meetings and in their press. They explained to the workers that the Social - Democrats cannot put through these bills because the Reichstag put off their discussion for an indefinite period. Thus, the Social-Democrats drafted radical bills in order to mask their treachery. In this way they deceived the masses of the workers.

* * *

In 1930, the reformist trade unions had 135,689 factory council members, or 89.9 per cent of all the members in the factory councils, in factories where a total of 5.9 million workers were occupied.

(To Be Continued)

Railroad Workers Are Speeded Up by "Coordination"

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Railroad labor must refuse to accept layoffs unless the men are adequately compensated through weekly or monthly payments, until employment insurance is won.

The five-day a week workers are being put back on a 6-day a week basis, with the result that all relief workers are being laid off. This move is in line with co-ordinator Eastman's proposal for a six-day week. Through co-ordination the railroad work is being speeded up, with more layoffs, more profit for the company, and more misery for the worker and his family.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bronchiectasis

Louis T., Detroit.—You do not expect us, of course, to make a diagnosis of your case by correspondence, especially when the local physicians have been unable to agree. From your description, however, we are inclined to believe that it is not asthma, nor bronchitis. It might be bronchiectasis, which is a dilatation (enlargement) of the bronchi (breathing tubes) and which often occurs among miners. Very little can be done in these cases, except the avoidance of chills and dampness. Southern California is the best climate for people who suffer from this disease. As for medicines, an old coal miner from Pennsylvania once gave us a remedy which we found superior to those recommended by the text books. It consisted in chopping up a clove of garlic and mixing it with beef tea, to be taken after each meal. You may also try to inhale the following mixture from a handkerchief or from an inhaler:

Menthol	1 part
Eucalyptol	2 parts
Benzoinol	2 parts

* * *

Early Menopause

C. Bark: If you are not getting too fat, you need not worry about the cessation of your menses. In some families the women have a tendency to an early change of life, which could only be ascribed to hereditary causes. Sometimes it is due to an inflammation of the ovaries following childbirth or an abortion. Should you notice that you are getting too stout, you might get some benefit from injections of ovarian hormones. These are relatively expensive and not always effective. We know many women who have stopped menstruating in the thirties and who are in apparent good health.

* * *

Straining the Eyes

K. M.—Reading in the subway and "L" puts a severe strain on the eyes. You must stop the practice before you do anything else. After all, when you stop to think that you really do not save more than 10 or 15 minutes by reading in the train, you'll realize that you could afford to give it up. Even if you ride for an hour, you actually read only for about 15 minutes, the rest of the time being consumed by various distractions. You'll find by experimenting that you read more and remember more (because you can concentrate your attention better) in 30 minutes at home than in two hours on the train; taking it for granted that it takes you one hour going to and one hour coming from work.

* * *

Eye Examination

Constant Reader, Bronx.—Every eye clinic has an eye doctor (oculist) in charge. Commercial stores usually employ optometrists or opticians who lack the M.D. degree.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Two Edison Employees	$ .50
M. Hatfield	1.00
Nurse	.50
M. W. Y.	.50
Previous total	294.01
Total to date	**$296.51**

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

CONSIDER the correspondence which I had a year ago with the very gifted and very honest Sherwood Anderson.

In behalf of the New Masses, I asked him to review a novel dealing with industrial and social conflict. His reply, which I do not happen to have with me at this writing, ran something like this:

He appreciated the intentions of the novel. He supported its revolutionary viewpoint. But he had lived and was then living in the region covered by the novel. He knew its people intimately. And he felt that the novel's characters were not true to life. He could not praise a novel which did not represent people as they are, and he did not think the New Masses would accept a review which criticised a novel politically correct but artistically weak.

Those were not Sherwood Anderson's words, but that was, as I recall, the general sense of his letter declining to review the book.

At any rate, the chief points in his letter are touched upon in the reply which I sent him on November 18, 1932, which ran as follows:

* * *

"I think I understand and sympathize with your viewpoint. And this viewpoint is not very different from that of the New Masses. We, by no means want to praise books whose intention may be good, but whose execution is poor.

"I have myself not read X. Y. Z.'s book, and so am not in a position to discuss it; but in regard to the general question of 'representing people as they are,' I agree with you. I would add that a book is not only bad art, but bad propaganda when it fails to represent people as they are.

"The bourgeois writer is compelled to lie about people, because to represent them as they really are, would in itself be an indictment of the capitalist system.

"THE REVOLUTIONARY WRITER NOT ONLY CAN AFFORD TO TELL THE TRUTH, BUT MUST TELL THE TRUTH. THE TRUTH IS ON HIS SIDE.

"If he falsifies character, it is often because he lacks that skill which differentiates the genuine writer from the amateur. But while this may be an excuse for the writer, it does not improve his book. Therefore, in our reviews we never hesitate to say that while a writer's intentions may be of the best, he has nevertheless, failed as a writer in giving those intentions the truest, hence the most effective form.

"The material about which a revolutionary writer can write is world-wide. It includes all of humanity, all aspects of life. The ideas of the revolution animate millions of workers and intellectuals. But not every worker or intellectual who holds these ideas and sees human life from the revolutionary viewpoint can write a genuine poem, story, novel or play.

* * *

"COMMUNISM does not automatically confer upon all of its adherents artistic talent any more than capitalism or catholicism. Therefore, when we judge a work of art, we judge it only in part on the basis of its clarity of understanding (its 'ideology'), but also in part upon its artistic merit.

"As a matter of fact, it is my own belief that the two are inseparable. A good work of art, it seems to me, is produced by a writer whose vision is so keen, whose understanding is so deep, that he is able to 'represent people as they are', and in doing so, naturally represents the relationships of those people to each other as they really are.

"And if he does so thoroughly, his form will be as good as his vision, and the result will be true art, which is, when we come to think of it, one of the most moving forms of propaganda, since it conveys a vision of the world that moves people strongly by its verity, and may therefore—if the material is that of social struggle—move them not only to modify their concepts, but to take action.

"However, though I do not think we disagree on this general point, it is obvious from your letter that you do not feel like reviewing X.Y.Z.'s book. In that case I agree with you that it would be better for you not to. For to ask a writer to conceal his real thoughts and feelings is not only an indignity, but should be willing to compromise, the result will be poor work."

* * *

SHERWOOD ANDERSON'S reply—written on November 22, 1932—was extremely kind.

"I do not know," he wrote, "when anything has done me as much good as your letter of today. A writer gets into a curious situation as regards present conditions. I am very sure there are others like myself . . . I read somewhere lately, some letters from Lenin to Gorky, and it seemed to me that Lenin's comprehension of Gorky's curious rights as a writer were so clearly thought out and so sensible."

Sherwood Anderson's reference to the Lenin-Gorki correspondence struck a responsive chord in me. It was reading these letters in a German edition some years ago, that first clarified for me certain important problems affecting the artist in the revolutionary movement.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Mrs. Karstensen	$1.00	A. G.	$3.00
Unit 512. House Party	4.25	Previous Total	396.62
TOTAL TO DATE			$404.87

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

1:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Male Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Young Orch.; Talk—Floyd Gibbons
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, with Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—The Mine Trap—Sketch
11:00—Scotti Orch.
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Sosnick Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Meroff Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Fred Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Variety Musicale
9:30—Male Trio
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; Mina Hager, Soprano
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Robbins Orch.
12:00—Lane Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—To Be Announced
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.; Cliff Soubier
8:30—Paulist Choristers
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Paternack Orch.; Phil Duey, Baritone
10:00—Symphony Orch.; Marcel Rodrigo, Baritone
10:30—Henri Deering, Piano
10:45—Planned Recovery—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Bestor Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Organ Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.
9:00—Dance Orch.
9:15—Alexander Woollcott—The Town Crier
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Deep River Orch.
11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Little Orch.

Potamkin Operetta To Be Performed on November 25th

NEW YORK.—For the first time in America, Negro and white children will appear in a work of major importance. It is the operetta by Harry Alan Potamkin, "Strike Me Red," to be presented at the City College Auditorium, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave., Saturday evening, Nov. 25.

The occasion is a memorial evening in honor of Potamkin, internationally known movie critic and teacher, under the auspices of the John Reed Club and the Young Pioneers of America. Wilton Barrett, chairman of the National Board of Review, Hiram Motherwell, editor of Stage Magazine and Joseph Freeman, Editor of New Masses, will be on the program which will include the presentation of a bust of Potamkin sculptured by Adolf Wolff.

One of the outstanding features of the show is the singing of the "Starvation Blues" by Ben Robeson, 14-year old Harlem boy, who is supported by a chorus of 50 Negro and white children from all parts of the city.

Will Lee of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre has directed the operetta which will be given for child audiences during Christmas week, and which will be used as the start of a Potamkin Children's Theatre.

THE STEEL AND METAL WORKER, Vol. 1, No. 4. Nov., 1933. Room 238, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

By CARL REEVE

The November issue of the Steel and Metal Worker, official organ of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, reflects the sharpening of the fight of the steel workers against starvation conditions. Stories from Ambridge, Buffalo, the Calumet Basin, Weirton, W. Va., Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and many other steel centers, tell of strikes which were either led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union or in which the industrial union played an influential role. In some of these strikes victories were won, as in Buffalo, where the union won a 16 to 31 per cent increase for 300 steel workers.

The fight against the bloody terror inaugurated under the N.R.A. against the steel workers, notably in the Ambridge strike occupies, of course, prominent space in the Steel and Metal Worker. The statement of a delegation of discharged and blacklisted Ambridge strikers to Governor Pinchot lists the terroristic acts of the employers against the Ambridge strikers and demands that all discharged workers be re-instated. Other stories describe the killing of one and wounding of 100 strikers. The worker correspondence shows that the Ambridge workers are re-forming their ranks and building the union in spite of the terror.

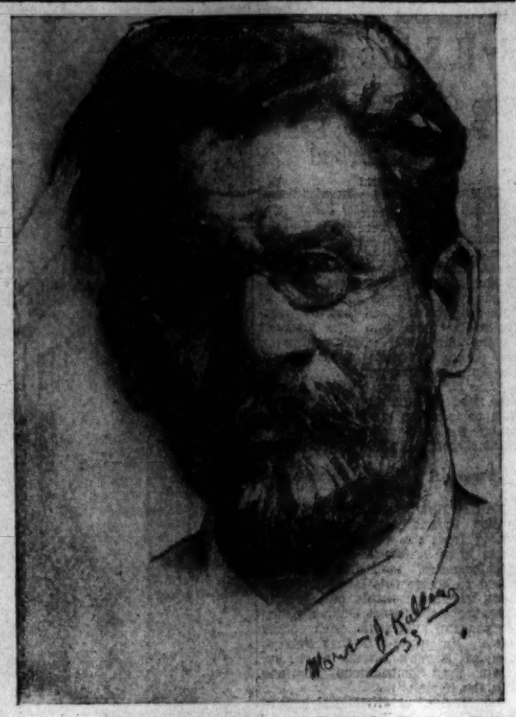
The two full pages of workers' correspondence and other stories and editorials indicate that importance is correctly placed upon work within the A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The magazine also reflects the growing organizational activities, in reports of regional and local conferences and conventions. The struggle against the A. F. of L. leadership is further related in the story of the strike of the 4,000 shipyard and dockyard workers around New York City.

One of the shortcomings of the magazine, which is one of the best of the publications of the revolutionary unions, is lack of news regarding the struggle against unemployment and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. A stronger leadership by the magazine in this field, acting as an organizer, giving the line and activities against unemployment, would strengthen the Steel and Metal Worker and the union.

More shop experiences of individual shops, showing examples of how the organization and struggle was carried on inside this shop, should be encouraged, especially from worker correspondents. There are not yet sufficient articles summarizing and generalizing the political and organizational problems of the steel industry and the union as a whole on a national scale. There is also insufficient political news, or articles, drawing the political lessons of the economic and partial struggles. Short news items and articles covering other industries, particularly related industries, such as coal, and some international news, are lacking.

The Steel and Metal Worker is a fighting paper, which is well directed toward the reporting and guilding the struggles of the steel workers and their organization. All steel workers should not only read the paper carefully, but should write correspondence for it.

Mikhail Kalinin



—Drawn by Morris J. Kallem

Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet Life in the Making

Olgin's Saturday Lectures on "What Is Happening in the Soviet Union"

By IDA R.

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, has undertaken a new experiment. He is speaking at the Workers School every Saturday afternoon, at 3 p.m., on "Recent Events in the U.S.S.R." He gathers his material from Soviet newspapers and magazines and, placing this information against his background of knowledge of the history of the Revolution and of Socialist construction, he draws vivid pictures of how life is being built under workers' rule.

The experiment is new and, according to those who have frequented the lectures, it is successful. We are used to talks about the Soviet Union "in general." We are also used to talks attempting to "explain everything" in one lecture about the Soviet Union. This naturally cannot be done. Life in the Soviet Union has become vastly complicated. There are so many aspects of it. So many problems have arisen. So many kinds of activities are going on simultaneously. To understand Socialist construction and to appreciate its achievements it is necessary to know the facts in their proper setting. The facts are numerous and in Comrade Olgin's presentation they acquire their real revolutionary significance for us here.

Comrade Olgin deals with the most recent happenings. The school year began in the Soviet Union. Comrade Olgin gave us not only the number of pupils in the primary and secondary schools, not only the number of students in the higher institutions of learning; he not only showed us the composition of the student body which is overwhelmingly proletarian and peasant, but he gave us also an analysis of the educational system in the U.S.S.R. and a comparison between the pre-revolutionary educational system of Russia and that of the present. More than that—he quoted to us descriptions of the festivities that took place in every city of the U.S.S.R. in connection with the beginning of the school year. You could almost hear the tramping of the feet of 20,000 boys and girls marching through the Park of Culture and Rest on the eve of the opening of the schools.

We have heard from the press that the situation of the collective farmers (kolhozniks) has improved with the new harvests. How much has it improved? What does the improvement mean for the future? Who is to be credited with the improvement? Comrade Olgin quotes definite examples. He gives the names of villages and districts in the Ukraine where, a year ago, the food shortage was most acute. He takes individual peasants, members of the collective farms, and shows how much corn and wheat and rye and potatoes the family got this year, how much is needed to cover the food requirements of the family, how much remains to cover other expenses. The figures are startling. You realize—not in the abstract, but concretely,—why we have a right to say the kolhozniks are becoming "affluent."

And how about Socialist construction? The Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, the Ural Machine Plant, the Azov Oil Fields, the Stalin Automobile Plant, the Coal Mine Ivan and dozens of others are presented not as names only, but as things real, throbbing with life, where problems arise every hour and are being solved by the creative efforts of the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party. Comrade Olgin, here as elsewhere, gives us not only the achievements, but also the difficulties and the way they are being overcome.

We have all heard about the national equality within the Soviet Union. We know about the Leninist solution of the national problem. But when we hear about the Republic of the Chuvach or the Republic of the Mordva, of which we know nothing here, when we realize the number of schools, colleges, research institutes, theatres and other cultural institutions in possession of those minority nationalities, all conducted in their own tongues which 15 years ago did not even exist as written languages,—only then do we realize what the cultural revolution means to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the most impressive thing that the writer experienced in Comrade Olgin's lectures were the biographies of average workers and young workers now occupying positions as shock brigaders in the various industries. Here we see the new man in the making.

Comrade Olgin has also dwelt considerably on the foreign relations of the Soviet Union, in connection with Litvinoff's arrival in the United States. The most vivid was his contrast of the Genoa Conference of 1922 and the Washington Conference of 1933.

The lectures are held every Saturday at 3 p.m., and are open to everybody.

Scene from "Laughter Through Tears," the Soviet Yiddish comedy now in its second week at the Acme Theatre.

Member of Freiheit Staff Cites Error in 'Daily' Film Review

Editor, Daily Worker.
Dear Comrade:

In his review of the Soviet film "Laughter Through Tears" Comrade Francis Antico speaks about the progress of the Soviet cinema, pointing to the current feature at the Acme as an example of the "startling gains made in the past few years." It happens that this film is one of the antique items of the Soviet cinema. It had been lying on the Amkino shelves for at least four years before it was shown here.

The reviewer also waxes enthusiastic over the acting of the Moscow Art Theatre actors in this film. It is true, that the actors of that fine theatre are a very talented body of performers, but it is also true that they do not play in "Laughter Through Tears."

As you see, the review by Comrade Antico does not square with the facts. Perhaps the reviewer will dismiss this objection with the well-known "so much the worse for the facts." But I still maintain that misinformation is a poor basis for any theory, even if its intent is above reproach.

—B. FENSTER.

Stage and Screen

"She Loves Me Not" to Open Tonight at 46th St. Theatre; "Growing Pains" Due Thurs.

Five new plays are scheduled to open this week on Broadway. A sixth play, "The Scorpion," by Bernard J. McOwen, may also open, probably at the Biltmore. The list follows:

"She Loves Me Not," a comedy with songs, dramatized by Howard Lindsay, from the novel of Edward Hope, will have its premiere this evening at the Forty-sixth Street Theatre. The songs are by Arthur Schwartz and Edward Heyman. The cast is headed by John Beal, Polly Waters, Burgess Meredith, Charles D. Brown and Florence Rice.

"Birthright," a play of "life in Germany under Nazi rule", will open Tuesday night at the Forty-ninth St. Theatre. The players include Sylvia Field, Thais Lawton, Montague Love, Harold Elliott and Alan Bunce.

Aurania Rouverol's comedy, "Growing Pains," will be presented by Arthur Lubin on Thursday night at the Ambassador Theatre. The cast includes Junior Durkin, Leona Hogarth, Jean Rouverol, Johnny Downs and Charles Eaton.

"The Drums Begin," a new play by Howard Irving Young, will open at the Shubert Theatre on Friday night, under the sponsorship of George Abbott and Philip Dunning. The cast is headed by Judith Anderson and includes Walter Abel, Robert Gleckler, Jose Ruben, Humphrey Bogart and Moffatt Johnston.

"The Dark Tower," a melodrama by George S. Kaufman and Alexander Woolcott, is scheduled for Saturday night at the Morosco Theatre, Basil Sydney, Ernest Milton, William Harrigan, and Margalo Gillmore head the cast.

Two productions will be transferred this evening. "Champagne, Sec," which moves from the Shubert to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre and "The Curtain Rises," which will move from the Ambassador to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

MUSIC

Amato in "La Traviata" at the Hippodrome Tonight

In honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American debut of Pasquale Amato, the Chicago Opera Company will give a special performance of "La Traviata", at the Hippodrome tonight. It was in this opera that Amato made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 20, 1908.

Other operas of the week include "Tannhauser," on Tuesday night; "Carmen," Wednesday; "Tristan and Isolde," Thursday; "Rigoletto," Friday; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," Saturday matinee; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Saturday night; "Aida," Sunday afternoon and "Tosca," Sunday night.

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 25c FOR 3 LINES FOR AN INSERTION IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. NOTICES MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

* *

Monday

LECTURE ON NEGRO PROBLEMS, by James Allen, at Anti-Imperialist League, 33 East 20th St. Admission 15c. 8:15 P.M.

ALTERATION PAINTERS SUPPORT DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK.—Members of the Alteration Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union, working in the Bianche Shop, raised $16 for the Daily Worker in response to the appeal by William Z. Foster to save our fighting paper. These workers challenge other shops to collect more than they will. They expect to raise much more than the $16, and point out correctly that all workers, whether members of the Communist Party or not, ought to support the Daily Worker.

Penal Administration In the Soviet Union

The democratic form of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie endeavors, as regards penal administration, to conceal the fact of class rule. It grants political prisoners certain rights and a milder regime as persons acting from conviction. The seizure of power by fascism completely abolishes this form of penal administration; the bourgeoisie casts aside every mask.

"Crimes" are "atoned for" under a barbarous prison regime. "Criminals" are not to be educated. The theory that fear acts as a deterrent triumphs. Political delinquents are the worst, for these "criminals" menace the roots of the capitalist order. The newspapers in all countries publish reports of the ill-treatment and torture of political prisoners in the fascist prisons and concentration camps of Germany, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, etc.

The Soviet Union, the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the country of socialist construction, has imparted a new meaning and content to penal administration. The basis of the penal law is the class policy of the working people. Justice is a means of power for suppressing the class enemy, but it is also at the same time a powerful instrument for educating the workers in self-discipline.

In the Soviet Union the form of punishment and also the penal administration is determined from this standpoint. In imposing punishment one does not proceed from a feeling of revenge; sentences are imposed not in order to punish the prisoner, but to educate him. No tortures, no death penalty, no prison regime, however cruel, will enable fascism in the capitalist countries to destroy the revolutionary movement. The Soviet Union endeavors to convince even the political prisoner that the interests of the community and his own interests demand that he plays his part in the common life, that he submits to the law of the proletarian state.

Soviet jurisdiction seeks as far as possible to avoid depriving the individual of his liberty. If it resorts to depriving a person of his liberty, this deprival of liberty is limited, as the Soviet authorities are convinced that every member of society can be educated so as to become a socially useful being: the longest sentence may not exceed ten years.

It is, however, very seldom that this longest term is served. The results of the education the penal system provides are so good that most of the prisoners can be discharged sooner, often after having served only half their sentence.

In the prisons the chief importance is attached to work; not to drudging, useless work, as in the capitalist prisons, but to useful production. The penal institutions resemble modern factories, in which the prisoners acquire skill and training, which they can make use of in the process of production after their discharge. Every prisoner knows that even while in prison he is taking part in the building up of Socialism, that his work is of benefit to himself and to the community. Work is carried on in the penal institutions according to the same principle obtaining in the works and undertakings outside. The unskilled worker is instructed by a skilled worker. Every brigade, every single prisoner has his plan; socialist competition between brigades and between individuals are quite usual. Here, too, there are red and white notice boards which perform educational work in the factories. The working hours in the penal institutions are not longer than in the workshops and factories, namely, seven hours for adults and four to six hours for people under 18 years of age. Wages are determined according to the same principles as in the factories, and everyone has eight to 14 days' holiday every year.

During free time care is taken to increase the qualifications of and train and educate the prisoners.

In order to promote the sense of responsibility the system of self-administration has been introduced in the penal institutions. The majority of cases of breaches of discipline come before a Court consisting of prisoners themselves.

Far more than half the prisoners are placed in institutions which are not locked, while at the same time the number of overseers is ridiculously small. There are institutions where there are only four warders to 350 prisoners. But the educational influence of communal life and common work is such that attempts to escape are very rare.

The open institutions of the G.P.U. are particularly interesting. Only habitual criminals are placed in these institutions; as a rule such as are under 25 years of age. They are first selected by a commission consisting itself of "criminals" who have proved their worth in many years of work in the institution. In making the selection it is a firm principle that only those people are to be chosen who have shown a certain solidarity and fidelity to the band of criminals to which they belonged. It is found that in these institutions for so-called hardened, habitual criminals, from which it is very easy to escape, not more than 8 per cent run away. A further 8 per cent are removed on the decision of the prisoners' meetings as unsuitable, while 84 per cent make good.

The building of the Baltic-White Sea Canal by prisoners working as free laborers is a wonderful achievement. Former saboteurs, murderers and thieves have not only taken part in this work as unskilled workers, but also occupied leading technical positions. Thousands of them thereby earned their early release and some of them even received rewards and distinctions from the proletarian Republic.

In order to gain a clear idea of penal administration in the Soviet Union one must realize that people who have served a prison sentence are in no way at a disadvantage, as in view of the big demand for workers they are sure of finding work immediately after their discharge from the penal institution, and that, thanks to the training they have received in the institutions, they are able to secure a better material and social position than they formerly enjoyed.

Penal administration in the Soviet Union proves the superiority of the socialist principle over the methods of capitalism, which destroy human life and human dignity.

WORKER COMMITS SUICIDE

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Deranged by poverty and misery, John Ruffo, an unemployed worker, attacked his wife and five children with an axe last week and committed suicide.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30 P. M.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:40 P. M.

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM

SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
Yiddish Dialogue — English Titles — 2nd BIG WEEK
"The Moscow Art Theatre actors caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's representations." — Daily Worker.
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

3RD BIG WEEK
"You'll get plenty of thrills."—World-Tel.
"EAT 'EM ALIVE"
"Full of drama."—Sun. "Fascinating."—Post.
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. 25 to 1 P.M. & Bway Mon. to Fri.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
KATHARINE HEPBURN in "LITTLE WOMEN"
Joan Bennett Paul Lukas Frances Dee and an unusual "Roxy" stage show
35c to 1 p.m.—55c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in "Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8.40 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:40

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
Claudette Colbert and Ricardo Cortez in "TORCH SINGER"
added feature: "DELUGE" with PEGGY SHANNON & SIDNEY BLACKMER

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JIM MARTIN — Things Look Pretty Dark . . . — by QUIRT

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933

Recognition of the U.S.S.R. and American Toiling Masses

(Continued from Page 1)

perialism. It is part of it, and the reverse side of the medal.

We can see now in the tremendous and wholehearted approval among the vast majority of the American people for the recognition of the U. S. S. R. that the fascist-minded leaders of the American Federation of Labor clearly do not speak for the millions of their members with regard to their attitude towards the Soviet Union.

Victorious U. S. S. R. Peace Policy

IT IS clear to these most blinded by their hatred of the victorious proletarian revolution that recognition of the Soviet Union is being greeted with the profoundest sympathy and deepest enthusiasm among the rank and file of the A. F. of L., as it it among all the toilers in the United States.

The day after recognition was extended, on the occasion of Roosevelt's speech in Savannah, Georgia, the greatest and most prolonged applause was given to the mention of the fact of Soviet recognition.

For these reasons it becomes the tasks of all of the enemies of the Soviet Union to hide the basic facts leading to recognition with a barrage of misrepresentation and lies.

They do not want to admit the weaknesses of American capitalism that moved it to grant recognition. They do not want the workers to continue their sympathy for the Soviet Union to the extent where they become fully conscious of the contrast of the failure of the capitalist way out of the crisis and follow the revolutionary way out, as exemplified by the living example of the Soviet Union.

Press Hides Reasons for Recognition.

AT this moment of one of the greatest triumphs of the victorious, proletarian revolution, the American capitalist press goes to extreme lengths to hide its powerful significance.

The reversal of the traditional and vaunted policy of the United States, the corroding advance of the economic crisis in the capitalist lands, are so obvious that the masses could not be deluded with the cries of failure of Socialism.

To counter the fact of the radicalization of the oppressed masses in all capitalist countries, the American capitalist press tries to read into the recognition conditions meanings that do not exist there. The same conditions contained in the letters exchanged between Maxim Litvinoff, for the Soviet Union, and President Roosevelt for the United States, underlie the establishment of relations between other capitalist countries and have been the routine conditions for the past ten years.

* * *

THE success of recognition, which the workers throughout the world will celebrate and greet as a harbinger of greater advances for the workers of the Soviet Union, and the revolutionary proletariat throughout the world, was made possible by the stalwart and brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party of Lenin and Stalin, a section of the Communist International.

Revolutionary Way Out of Crisis.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A., section of the Communist International, points out that the only guarantee of peace is the abolition of capitalism. Its main task is the abolition of capitalism in the United States.

The deepening of the crisis of American capitalism, the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union, gives the Communist Party of the U.S.A. the widest possibilities of convincing and winning the American toiling masses for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

In this country, the Communist Party, section of the Communist International, basing itself on the principles of Lenin and Stalin, will more determinedly than ever strive to win the American workers for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, for the emulation of the Soviet Union and its revolutionary victories.

Now, as before, the only guarantee against the anti-Soviet war moves, which thus far have been driven back by the tremendous strengthening of the economic, diplomatic and military position of the Soviet Union, lies in the mobilization of the widest movement for the defense of the Soviet Union among the oppressed masses in all lands and for the final overthrow of the capitalist war mongers.

Lynch Murder Lies in Wait

ONLY quick and decisive action by the toiling masses, black and white, can defeat the ghastly conspiracy of Alabama officials to turn the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys over to a lynch mob on the eve of the new trials, scheduled to take place in Decatur, Ala., Nov. 27. Pfesident Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and Judge W. W. Callahan, Decatur, Ala., must be flooded with vigorous protest wires, demanding the safety of the Scottsboro boys and their defenders. The Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference in Baltimore this Saturday and Sunday must be made a tremendous success in mobilizing the masses and all sincere intellectuals against this hideous conspiracy.

The "Daily Worker" has presented irrefutable proof of the Scottsboro conspiracy. This proof includes over 560 sworn affidavits of Negro and white residents of Morgan County, Ala. The capitalist press, both South and North, admit that the stage is set for one of the bloodiest massacres in the violent history of capitalist persecution and oppression of the Negro People. The Birmingham "Age-Herald" describes the situation in and around Decatur as "tense and explosive."

In the face of these admissions, what is the attitude of the Alabama officials? From Governor Miller down, they refuse to afford any protection to the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense attorneys, Samuel Leibowitz, Joseph Brodsky and General George W. Chamlee. Even the pretense of calling out the militia to "protect" the boys and their defenders is to be dispensed with. The Alabama officials are following the murderous example of Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, who threw George Armwood to the Eastern Shore lynchers, refusing to order his removal from Princess Anne, or to send troops to protect him in the face of universal knowledge that a lynch mob was gathering to murder him.

The attitude of these officials gives sinister emphasis to the proof already presented by the "Daily Worker" that they are in league with the Ku Klux Klan and other terrorist groups in preparing a bloody pogrom against the boys and their defenders.

* * * *

WHAT is behind this hideous conspiracy against the lives of these innocent boys and their defenders? The Alabama lynch lords, although in full control of the machinery of capitalist justice, are in deadly fear that the world-wide defense, which four times wrested the Scottsboro boys from their bloody hands, will ultimately defeat the plans of the lynch courts. The lynch lords have seen the toiling masses of the whole world rallying to the defense of the Scottsboro Boys and of the oppressed Negro People. They have seen the masses indignantly reject the original Scottsboro lynch verdicts, sentencing eight of the boys to burn in the electric chair. They have seen the innocence of the boys proved in the Decatur trial, at which Ruby Bates fearlessly retracted her original testimony against the boys. They have heard the angry thunder of protest which swept over the world when the grinning all-white jury returned last Palm Sunday a death verdict against Haywood Patterson.

And for what purpose? To teach the Negro masses, who are becoming increasingly more militant, a bloody lesson. To fling the charred bodies of nine innocent boys and their defenders into the face of the Negro People and the white workers rallying to their defense! In the words of those who are organizing a massacre of the boys and their defenders, the Negro masses are "becoming cocky and too damned uppity!"

The Negro masses, assured of the support of broad strata of the white toilers, mobilized against the lynchers by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, are more and more resisting the attacks of the white ruling class and the devastating effects of the crisis. They are fighting back against starvation and misery, against the lynch wave now raging throughout the country! This struggle is taking the form, not only of spontaneous resistance, but of an organized fight for Negro liberation. In the heart of the Alabama terror, over 500 Negro share croppers have organized into the Share Croppers Union, and twice, with arms in their hands, defended their union against the armed attacks of the landlords and their sheriffs.

The white and Negro masses must intensify the fight against lynching, whether legal or extra-legal; for the safe and unconditional release of the Scottsboro Boys.

Defend the Scottsboro Boys and the Negro Masses!

Demand full protection for the Scottsboro Boys and their attorneys.

Deluge President Roosevelt, Governor B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and Judge W. W. Callahan, Decatur, Ala., with protests against the lynch conspiracy!

McLevy Sees Roosevelt

JASPER McLEVY, newly elected Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, returned yesterday from his first contact with the capitalist magnificence of the White House, where he heard Roosevelt at the conference of Mayors on the latest Government plan to take 4,000,000 off the relief lists and put them to work on forced labor projects.

And the new Socialist Mayor is beside himself with joy and admiration at the cunning and loyal tool of Wall Street, who now sits in the White House.

Listen to McLevy in his latest statement on Roosevelt:

"I think the plan is the best piece of relief work the Roosevelt administration has produced . . . Roosevelt possesses courage and intelligence to try a new path. This is a splendid thing. He is energetically and resourcefully trying to lead us out of the depression. He commands our interest and admiration. I am following his whole program with sympathy. The nation has for long needed some one to take it out of the old and senseless paths."

The Roosevelt "relief" plan will drive 2,000,000 families off the present relief lists. The Socialist Mayor McLevy admires Roosevelt for his "intelligence".

The Roosevelt "relief" plan will herd 4,000,000 jobless workers into forced labor camps at coolie wages (little more than $1 a day). McLevy is impressed with Roosevelt's "resourcefulness".

The Roosevelt relief plan ignores the rest of the 13,000,000 jobless workers. McLevy admires Roosevelt for taking us out of "the old senseless paths".

The Roosevelt "relief" plan is calculated to conceal the fact that the Public Works program has been a fraud, as far as relieving joblessness, and has been dominantly a war preparations program, with only 15 per cent of the $3,300,000,000 set aside for relief. McLevy thinks that is "splendid".

The Roosevelt program is a slap in the face at the working class demand for Unemployment Insurance at full wages, to be paid for by the employers and the Government. Roosevelt's program is the Wall Street program, which permits the capitalist class to avoid any responsibility or expense in the care of the 17,000,000 jobless workers. The Roosevelt program is like the Hitler program of forced labor camps. It is the program of the capitalist class, which places the burden of relieving the misery of the jobless workers upon the backs of the workers themselves, letting the capitalist rulers get away with their profits undiminished.

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IT IS a fact that McLevy was helped into office by the workers, who believed his promises of Unemployment Insurance, who believed that the plank for Unemployment Insurance in the Socialist Platform meant something.

But the Roosevelt relief program, which McLevy thinks is so "splendid", and which he follows with such "sympathy", is nothing but the most embittered, reactionary, vicious, attack on the very principle of Unemployment Insurance! Listen to Roosevelt's latest statement, as he announced his new forced labor camps:

"When a man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally, and the quicker they are taken off the dole, the better it is for them during the rest of their lives."

In these words, Roosevelt lays down again the cynical answer of Wall Street to the working class demand for Unemployment Insurance, to be paid for by the employers and the Government. And the Socialist McLevy, fervently and with "sympathy" endorses this starvation, capitalist program; this vicious attack on the very idea of Unemployment Insurance!

* * * *

SOCIALIST workers, particularly you of Bridgeport, you who voted for McLevy sincerely believing that he stood for a fight against the Roosevelt N.R.A. exploitation and wage slavery! Is it not clear that McLevy is breaking all his promises? Is it not clear that by his support of the Roosevelt forced labor camps, he is helping the capitalists to break the fight for Unemployment Insurance, which he pretends to support? How can one sincerely fight for Unemployment Insurance, and at the same time find Roosevelt's attack on it so "splendid"?

McLevy will try to carry through the capitalist program under the cover of radical, "Socialist" phrases. But his actions will be no different from that of the other two capitalist parties, the Republican and Democrat.

Only the united actions of the Bridgeport workers themselves can successfully carry through the fight for more relief, against the forced labor camps, and for Unemployment Insurance!

Behind the "Socialist" phrases of McLevy you will find the actions of a capitalist supporter.

World Press Sees Soviet Strengthened By U. S. Recognition

Cite Gain for U.S.S.R. Peace Policy; See Japan Curbed

LONDON, Nov. 19.—American recognition of the Soviet Union was hailed as a realistic action and an outstanding achievement of the Roosevelt regime by the London press. The Sunday Times considers it the week's biggest news, and declares "the political significance of the development will not be overlooked by those who have interests in the Far East." Commenting on the economic aspects of recognition, the Sunday Times adds:

"The N. R. A. organization faces a dire need of expansion of consumption to take the goods of producers under the new codes. The agreement therefore suits both parties."

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French See Soviet Diplomacy Victorious

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Eduoard Herriot, former Premier and recently returned from the Soviet Union, declares in an article in last evening's "L'Information" that France cannot afford to ignore this latest development which, he points out, greatly strengthens the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful relations with other states. He points out that Poland, "one of Russia's closest neighbors, enjoys most harmonious relations with the Soviets."

"Le Temps," semi-official organ, declares:

"Soviet Russia now definitely enters the society of world powers and appears to ignore that fact that the other powers are capitalist countries."

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Japanese Spokesman Says Japan Must "Prepare for Worst"

TOKYO, Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on United States recognition of the Soviet Union, declared that Japan must be prepared to meet concerted action by the United States, Soviet Russia and China.

The Nippon Dempo Agency quoted the spokesman as interpreting America's resumption of normal relations with Russia as aimed at restraining Japan's Far Eastern policy. He expressed fear that the United States was seeking to stiffen China against Japan's encroachments and demands. There can be no change in Japanese policy, he said, and Japan must therefore prepare for the worst. A section of the Japanese bourgeoisie is reported in the press as welcoming American recognition of the U.S.S.R. as serving to check the aggressive "dreams" of Japanese militarists.

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Rome Sees Curb On Japan

ROME, Nov. 19.—The Italian press interprets the U. S. action as "removing the peril of war in the Far East for the present" and as possibly weakening the League of Nations through the divorcing of the "disarmament" problem from its influence.

The "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome most clearly expresses this viewpoint, declaring that the increased prestige of Soviet diplomacy after America's recognition will have a powerful influence toward a solution of the disarmament problem and will contribute toward stabilization of political and economic conditions for peace in the Far East.

The "Tribuna" of Rome makes recognition the occasion for a tirade against the League of Nations. As both the United States and the Soviet Union are outside the League, the paper questions the advisability of continuing "the illusion of that empty institution known by the name of the League of Nations."

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Berlin Sees Loss Of Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—News of American recognition of the Soviet Union is interpreted in Nazi circles as a blow to Germany's trade with the U. S. S. R.

Reports are current that the Nazi chiefs will abandon their openly provocative attitude towards the Soviet Union in an effort to overcome the difficulties of their own creation.

* * *

Tsarist Leader Hits Recognition

SAINT BRIAC, France, Nov. 19.—Grand Duke Cyril, leader of the tsarist white guards, received the news of recognition with undisguised chagrin. He expressed the opinion that the United States is "courting disaster" in extending recognition to the proletarian dictatorship which has successfully defied all the efforts of the white guardists to re-establish the tsarist regime over the emancipated toilers of the Soviet Union.

"THE STATE IS READY, YOUR HONOR." —By Burck

Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawing of Burck's cartoons:

Unit 12, Section 2, District 2, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $16.49. Drawing to be presented to Pan-Syrian Club, which is to hold a party at which the drawing will be auctioned off for the Daily Worker. Other bids: Unit 411, Sec. 5, $3. Total to date, $184.62.

Nazis Employ New Tactics to Speed Defendants' Death

(Continued from Page 1)

vict them not as the incendiaries of the Reichstag building but as Communists whose lives and activities endanger the existence of the terroristic Fascist state.

Defendants Face Death.

On Thursday the trial may end abruptly. Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff are now facing death sentence and sudden execution.

Dimitroff, at the last Berlin hearing, pointed out that according to the indictment the Nazi witness, Grothe, did not even mention Kempner and Singer, Communists, whom Grothe had falsely quoted, until he himself was suspected of participation in the fire.

The prosecution refused to permit Dimitroff to question the witness. Dimitroff thereupon moved for a medical examination of Grothe's mentality.

"I Betray No Party Members."

The Communist, Singer, was the next witness. Singer was brought in under custody. He told the court that he was formerly a student of national economy and now is a chauffeur. He said he knows Grothe, but denied his acquaintance at the police inquiry, thinking that Grothe was a Communist Party member, and "I betray no Party members."

He said the utterance attributed to him by Grothe about the Reichstag fire being a signal for a general uprising was a lie. He declared that he found it remarkable that Grothe was still at liberty, if he formerly was a leader of the Red Front.

Grothe Entangles Himself.

Grothe was then recalled and entangled himself in a net of contradictions in his efforts to describe the Communist Party viewpoint on terror. He stated suddenly that he had to admit Singer was right on one point: the Communist leaders advised against terror. Singer stated that his Communist Party unit never mentioned the fire until after the events, and then condemned it as a provocation against the Communist Party or an act of insan[illegible].

Kempner, [illegible] the Nazis said they were holding in "preventive custody," was brought into court and took the witness stand.

Kempner Discredits Grothe.

Kempner declared that Grothe, the Nazi witness, lied yesterday when stating that Kempner was the source of his information about the Communist Party, especially the nonsense about the delivery of 400 meters of fuse to the Reichstag for Torgler. Grothe's assertion that he participated in a secret meeting on April 18 is untrue, since Kempner was arrested on April 6. Kempner stated that he left the Communist Party at the beginning of 1932, and hasn't seen Grothe since. He said he does not know Popoff.

Kempner was confronted with van der Lubbe and Popoff. None of them recognized the others.

Grothe was then re-examined and was confused by Singer's clear refutation of his statements of yesterday, and he attempted to cover his contradictions by a lengthy discourse.

Grothe Was Police Informer.

Contradicting his previous statements, Grothe declared that the mysterious meeting with Kempner, Singer and others was held in the house of a certain Barz. The witness Barz declared he knows nothing of such meetings.

After other witnesses testified that Grothe never occupied an office in the Red Aid, the proceedings were adjourned to next Thursday in Leipzig.

Many Were Beaten Protesting Against White Guard Parade

By JEROME ARNOLD

NEW YORK. — Swinging clubs, blackjacks and fists, the New York police united with several thousand Ukrainian white guards Saturday to leave a trail of blood and beatings in the wake of their parade against the Soviet Union. The counter-demonstration called by the Friends of the Soviet Union, who have in the past organized many a fight for recognition, was brutally broken up by the police with the encouragement of the white guards.

About eight workers were arrested, the exact number is not known. Many workers were beaten, some so badly that they had to be sent to the hospital for treatment. Time and again police charged the workers, individually and in small groups, who lined the sidewalks along University Pl. and Lexington Ave., slugging, slashing away with their clubs and fists. And then the workers were arrested—charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

The white guards, the United Ukrainian Society, massed at 10 a.m. Saturday at Washington Sq.

The white guard parade started up University Pl. with hundreds of police flanking the marchers on all sides. The F.S.U. demonstration, which attempted to fall in behind to counteract their anti-Soviet slogans was ruthlessly broken up by police with the incitement and encouragement of the white guards. The workers, however, marched forward on the sidewalks shouting their slogans in defense of the Soviet Union and booing and hissing the paraders.

Many times along the line of march, from Washington Sq. to the Central Opera House on 67th St., police charged on the workers, pursuing them down side streets and into stores. Mounted cops, singling out one or two workers, forced them against a wall where several plainclothesmen rushed forward to finish the job with a beating.

At the 54th St. night court, where three workers were taken for trial, police failed to make out a case against them. Edith Segal, the red dancer, and David Grotto, were acquitted in a very short time. Manual Riviera, a Spanish worker, was found guilty of hissing and booing, but received a suspended sentence. They were defended by Lawyers Taubr, Horowitz and Kuntz of th International Labor Defense.

The other workers arrested, among whom are Dolia Mishane, George Mitchell, Wayne Helin, Leon Zartarin, and John Henchuk, have not yet come up for trial.

30,000 Cheer Remark by Roosevelt on Soviet Recognition

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—A crowd of 30,000 at the Savannah Stadium last night cheered President Roosevelt's reference to recognition of the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt, speaking here on his way to Warm Spring, Ga., characterized the resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union as greatly strengthening "the prospects of peace over all the world." He paid a tribute to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and attempted to exploit American recognition of the Soviet Union to bolster up his pretense that the Washington government was similarly peacefully inclined, declaring:

"Russia and the United States being in character and practice essentially pacific, a common interest in the rights of peaceable nations gives us a common cause in their maintenance."

Capitalist Press Distorts Litvinoff 'Daily' Buro Shows

Says 3rd International Not Mentioned in Document

(Continued from Page 1)

elbow, Boris Skvirsky, unofficial Soviet representative in Washington, sat smiling happily.

Wear Red Tie

There was a buzz of comment on the Commissar's red tie as he entered. He smiled amusedly when his wife's father's former status as a Washington correspondent was recalled by way of introducing him. Then he read a speech, in heavily-accented, precise English, dotted with the broad "a"'s common to those who learn the language in England.

The Communist International

"How does your agreement with President Roosevelt on propaganda affect the Third International?" was the first question.

"The Third International is not mentioned in this (the recognition) document," Litvinoff smiled, apparently ready for the question. Then he added: "You must not read more into the document than was intended."

His directness, his warmth and humor won immediate response. And his tact so impressed the press that even the Nazi, intimating that he was hedging, smirked afterward: "He's been taking lessons in answering questions from President Roosevelt."

"In the matter of claims waived by Russia, does that reference to Siberia include the Archangel expedition?" was the second question. And Litvinoff answered briefly: "No, Archangel is separate."

"Will you arrange for commercial credits to Russia before you go?"

"I personally have nothing to do with that."

"Then how will it be handled?"

"Through the Amtorg."

"What do you want to buy from us?" several asked at once.

"A good many things"—Litvinoff began to enumerate—"we want to buy machinery, electrical equipment, metals, cotton——"

"And wheat?" came an interjection.

"Wheat!" Litvinoff exclaimed, perplexed, then amused. "No, no wheat. We'd like to sell you some wheat!"

"Will a mixed claims commission be set up to handle claims?"

"I don't think it will be necessary."

"Do you know of anybody in Russia who is disseminating propaganda against this country?" one persisted.

"I wish I knew," Litvinoff joked. "I wish you would give me the names and addresses of such——"

Then from a balcony at the back of the hall a man called down, "Would a Protestant church in America be able to establish a branch in Russia?"

"There are 40,000 churches in the Union"—and scores of pencils were hastily employed by much-surprised reporters—"and in Moscow alone there are several hundred."

"Are they well attended?"

Again Litvinoff couldn't resist a jest. He laughed, "I don't know—I've never been in one."

"Will you go to the Old Russian Embassy?"

"I go to Moscow," he smiled happily.

Many pressed forward to shake hands at the close. His audience applauded loud and long, continuing as they left to express pleasant surprise at the toppling of prejudices which many had harbored for years.

France and Britain Clash at Geneva on Re-Arming of Nazis

GENEVA, Nov. 19.—A sharp rift developed here between France and Great Britain in the preliminary discussions yesterday for the re-convening of the Arms Conference on the question of Nazi re-arming.

The British delegation proposed to the French Foreign Minister, Paul Boncour, that Germany be invited to reconsider her withdrawal from the League of Nations on the basis of a revision of former arms arrangements.

The British imperialists, primarily interested in strengthening the anti-Soviet war front, favor a greater arming of German fascism. The French imperialists, who feel this at the same time is a threat against them, strongly oppose it.

Production Now Back at the Hoover 1932 Crisis Levels

Roosevelt Government, In Fifth-Year of Crisis, Sets Record for Speed of Decline As NRA Intensifies Crisis

By MILTON HOWARD

One burning fact is being zealously kept a secret by the capitalist press from the workers of America—during the last three months, ever since the July peak, business and production have been dropping faster than at any other period of the crisis.

At the present rate of downward plunge, the Roosevelt government will reach the lowest point of the Hoover 1932 level within the next few weeks.

More than 75 per cent of the Roosevelt Summer inflationary spurt has been wiped out by this record-breaking drop in business. The New York Times business index is now at 72, compared with 100 three months ago. And it is dropping fast, in an almost vertical descent. The absolute low of the Hoover government was slightly above 60.

Such is the state of affairs, after six months of the Roosevelt program to end the crisis.

It is significant that American capitalism enters the fifth year of the crisis, with production headed toward new lows.

The conclusion is inescapable—the Roosevelt N.R.A. program has not only failed to solve the crisis. It has made it worse, causing ever greater misery.

Piled up stocks—the surest sign of the march of the crisis, since it is the glut of unsaleable goods that has closed the factories—are now greater than ever. The Wall Street Journal of Commerce cannot conceal its worry:

"Even manufacturers and wholesalers, who handled these orders are only now beginning to realize what tremendous inventories have been built up. It is true of large organizations. It applies equally to thousands of small stores, which borrowed from every available source . . . to finance advance purchases."

On top of these huge inventories, retail sales have not even shown the usual Autumn increase. **Department store sales are running 10 per cent behind last year. Retail groceries report the same. Retail auto sales are lagging far behind production.**

After six months of Roosevelt inflationary pumping, bullying and ballyhoo, the American bourgeoisie stares at the spectacle of new enormous mountains of "surplus" goods, which the exploited and plundered masses cannot buy.

Bankruptcy Rises

It is this stocking up of goods by merchants unable either to pay for them, or sell them, that is already beginning to find reflection in the statistics of bankruptcy, the index for which rose 1.9 during the last four weeks, and will certainly rise higher as the Winter progresses.

Naturally, the larger monopoly groups will find good pickings in the failures of the smaller fry. Here, too, the Roosevelt government is tightening the grip of monopoly capital.

Production Falls

Steel, auto, oil, textile, building, are all dropping like lead.

Steel mills are smouldering at about 25 per cent of capacity. Sixteen weeks ago, they were at 62 per cent. The index of auto production, whose 24 hour schedules were booming in all the headlines of the Roosevelt publicity machine, has dropped 75 per cent, from 20 to 20, within the space of three months.

The government is afraid to count the number of closed textile factories. This was recently admitted by the Wall Street Journal.

The gigantic Steel Trust has decided not to make public the amount of back orders on its books. From now on this information will be secret.

That is because the last report showed the backlog of unfilled orders as the lowest in the history of the steel industry.

But even their secrecy cannot conceal the fact that steel shipments are fast eating up the steel backlog of unfilled orders, so that steel production faces the fifth year of the crisis, with no backlog to prevent it from crashing to a new crisis low!

Growing Financial Crisis

The financial crisis is growing. Roosevelt's inflation has cracked the credit of United States bonds, which, for the first time in a long while, are showing marked weakness, dropping from one to three points. This brings another bank crisis closer, as bank investments drop in value.

Unemployment Spreads

Upon the workers the advance of the crisis having the effect of increasing joblessness and reducing wages to an unheard of degree. The latest figures for New York State are typical. Instead of the usual seasonal increase for October, employment showed a declining tendency, with jobs figuring only nine points above last year.

And payrolls dropped sharply, indicating that the N.R.A. has the effect of spreading work and reducing rates of pay.

Reports from the heavy industries, which showed the greatest spurt in employment during the Summer, are dropping workers by the thousands every week.

It is a certainty that the army of 17,000,000 remains, with every prospect of exceeding the Hoover figure.

Thus, all the Roosevelt promises to give jobs are proving to be fraudulent.

Rising Class Struggles

Under such conditions, the Roosevelt government is using the N.R.A. codes as one of its weapons to break strikes, and freeze the wage levels of the masses at starvation levels.

Monopoly capital, with the complete assistance of the Roosevelt government, fights to protect its profits at the expense of the workers, and the entire toiling population. The State power, with all its armed forces, is being mobilized to break the back of the working class resistance to starvation.

But the strike wave has reached unprecedented proportions. The Labor Department reports more strikes than at any period in the history of this country.

The advancing crisis raises the prospect of rising class battles, as the masses organize for resistance and counter-attack.